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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,
County of Northumberland.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1936.

of

W. CUNNINGHAM,
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,


and

G. HOLDEN,
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
& CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

JULY, 1937.

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Whitley Bay,

May, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the district during the year 1936.

Section A:—Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 3,612.

Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-year 1936—26,980.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to Rate Books—8,129.

Rateable Value—£269,326 (end of 1936).

Sum represented by a penny-rate £1,077 (end of 1936).

Unemployment: At end of December, 1936, the figures were:—

Men	799	Women	193
Boys	31	Girls	48
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Males—	830	Females—	241
	<hr/>		<hr/>

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			M.	F.	Total.
Live Births:	Legitimate	.....	131	133	164
	Illegitimate	.....	3	4	7

Total Births: 271.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 10.03.

Still Births: 10.

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) birth: 35.

Deaths: Males, 180. Females, 189. Total 269.

Death-rate per 1,00 of the estimated resident population: 9.97.

Corrected death-rate (comparability factor .97): 9.67.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

Deaths—1.

Rate per 1,000 live and still births—3.55.

No. 29—Puerperal Sepsis—1.

No. 30—Other puerperal causes—Nil.

Total—1.

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—19.

All infants per 1,000 live births: 67.5.

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births: 64.32.

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births, 28.5.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages). 66.

Deaths from Measles (all ages): 1.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages): Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age): 1.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Dr. J. P. Sparks, Medical Officer of Health (part time) (Retired April 21st, 1937, under Age Limit), succeeded by Dr. Wm. Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Mr. G. Holden, Cleansing Superintendent and Chief Sanitary Inspector, M.R.S.I., A.M.Inst.P.C. M.I.H., Sanitary Inspector's and Meat and Foods Certificates. R.S.I. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing, Membership Certificate Institute of Hygiene, Certificates in Sanitary Science and Sanitary Law.

Mr. K. Ketley, A.R.S.I., Certificate of Meat and Foods, R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, R.S.I. and Joint Examination Board.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Resigned on obtaining another appointment January, 1937 and was succeeded by Mr. N. Darling from 20/5/37. Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, R.S.I. and Joint Examination Board.

There have been no changes in—

- (1) Laboratory facilities.
- (2) Ambulance Service.
- (3) Nursing.
- (4) Clinics and treatment centres.
- (5) Hospitals.

LABORATORY.

During the year specimens were sent to the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Northumberland County Council at Newburn, with the following results:—

Examination Requested.	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	23	193
Tuberculosis	12	55
H. Strep. pres.	29	10
Widal	1	—
Faeces (for Blood)	1	—
Faeces (Organisms)	1	—

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER:

The Local Authority is also the Water Authority for the areas added under the Northumberland Review Order, 1935, viz:—

1. A portion of the late Seaton Delaval Urban District Council area comprising Hartley and Seaton Sluice.
2. A portion of the late Earsdon Urban District Council area comprising Seaton Grange and Murton.

AREA No. 1.

The water is purchased in bulk partly from the Tynemouth Corporation and partly from the Blyth Corporation—both Tynemouth Corporation Water Supply.

AREA No. 2.

The water is purchased in bulk from the Seaton Valley Urban District Council. This supply comes from the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company.

There has been great difficulty in supplying the Seaton Grange portion of this area (which is rapidly growing) owing to the smallness of the main supply provided by the late Earsdon Urban District Council. It is only 2" in diameter.

The Council has prepared and submitted plans etc. to the Ministry of Health and asked for sanction to a loan for increasing the supply to Seaton Grange by providing and laying a new 6" main from Earsdon Village to Dickey's Holm.

The water supply for the old Urban District is derived from the Tynemouth Corporation water mains. Tynemouth Corporation are also the distributors.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:

The sewerage of the old Urban District drains through a series of new Main Sewers connecting into a 36" Outfall Sewer discharging into the sea. These new Sewers and Outfall were completed a few years ago.

AREA. NO. 1.

The sewerage of a portion of the district recently added and taken from the Old Seaton Delaval Urban District Council drains into the Main Sewer of the Seaton Burn Joint Sewerage Board.

The Council prepared plans etc., and made application to the Ministry of Health for sanction to a loan to reconstruct such sewers as were defective, and this work is in hand.

There is still an old Outfall Sewer discharging on to the foreshore at the base of the cliffs for East Hartley Village. Most of the houses connected to this Sewer have been condemned under Slum Clearance Schemes. A sewerage scheme has been prepared for the development of the area, which will include the removal of this Outfall Sewer and the discharge of the sewerage for the few houses remaining into this proposed new Sewer leading to the Seaton Valley Joint Sewer.

AREA NO. 2.

Owing to the rapid growth of the district at Seaton Grange it has been necessary to consider the sewerage of this area. At the present time it is drained by means of a 9" pipe into the Briar Dene Outfall Sewer belonging to the Seaton Valley Urban District Council.

This 9" pipe is found to be quite inadequate for the discharge of sewerage from the Estate now in course of development, and plans etc. have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Health together with an application for a loan towards the cost of a new Sewer varying in size from 24" down to 15".

Negotiations are in progress for the coupling up of this proposed new Sewer into the existing Briar Dene Outfall Sewer belonging to the Seaton Valley Urban District Council.

Negotiations are also in progress for the enlargement and improvement of the Briar Dene Outfall Sewer from Wellfield to the sea. Such enlargement and improvement will, I hope, entirely abate the present pollution near the Beehive Inn.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:

There are now approximately 10,790 water closets in the yards and houses and over 8,000 galvanised ashbins for dry refuse.

In the old Urban District there are now 5 pail closets in use. Four of these will be abolished owing to the cottages being demolished to make room for building operations. In the other case the house is below the level of the sewer.

There is also one privy ashpit in use at the Hartley South Farm Cottages but the cottages are scheduled for Clearance due to the widening of Blyth Road.

In Seaton Sluice, Old Hartley, there are 43 privy middens and 40 pails, a large number of which will be demolished with the demolition of property under Slum Clearance.

In Murton Village there are 14 privy middens and 6 privy pails. The majority of these will also be abolished with the houses under Clearance schemes.

41 privy ashpits were converted to water-closets and 37 wet ashpits abolished. Water was piped into the houses and sinks provided in a number of cases which had previously drawn their water supply from a standpipe in the yard.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS:

The Council are the owners of a small Open Air Bathing Pool formed by excavating the rocks at the foot of the cliffs below Windsor Crescent. The size of the pool is 70 feet by 50 feet. The Council are proposing to enlarge this Pool to 160 feet by 50 feet and build a proper Bathing Station with Conveniences and filtration plant so as to bring the Pool up to date.

Preliminary plans have been approved by the Council and instructions given to the Surveyor to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for submission to the Ministry of Health.

Sanction has recently been given by the Ministry of Health to a loan for the construction of a Bathing Station and Conveniences at Panama for persons bathing in the sea adjoining. This will do away with the existing wooden bathing boxes and cabins which have been in use for many years.

SCHOOLS:

The Sanitary condition of all the schools in the area is satisfactory.

SECTION D.

RIVERS AND STREAMS:

Briar Dene Stream is still grossly polluted. The break in the Sewer was repaired, but the pollution of the stream with sewage still continues. Barium chloride in large quantities is still being discharged into the stream. The erection of a plant to recover the barium chloride from the Colliery water was begun, but the completion of this plant has been delayed owing to the munitions programme interfering with the supply of the necessary material.

Seaton Burn is still grossly polluted with coal from the coal washing plants of Collieries outside this district, the effluent from which discharges into the stream.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	175
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	175
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	175
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	175

- (3). Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation None
- (4). Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 136

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers 83

3.—Action under Statutory Powers:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs None
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By Owners None
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners None

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 136
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
- (a) By Owners 33
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners None

(c) **Proceedings under Section 19, and 21 of Housing Act, 1930—**

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders None

(d) **Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—**

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made None
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit None

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding:—

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 167
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein 167
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein —
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year None
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year None
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases None
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding None
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report None

Number of new houses erected during the year 251

Overcrowding Survey, Housing Act, 1935.

During the year all dwellings suitable for occupation by persons of the working class were visited; a total of 4,032 houses were enumerated which represented 48 per cent. of the dwellings in the Urban Area.

The Survey of the houses was carried out by the Staff and three enumerators who were employed as temporary clerks in the various departments.

The area was enumerated in Wards and the houses were visited and the necessary particulars entered on Form A.

It is pleasing to note that the residents gave every assistance to the department and in no instance was permission refused.

Where any rooms or houses were found to be overcrowded they were immediately followed up by the Staff, who measured up the rooms in accordance with the Memorandum B.

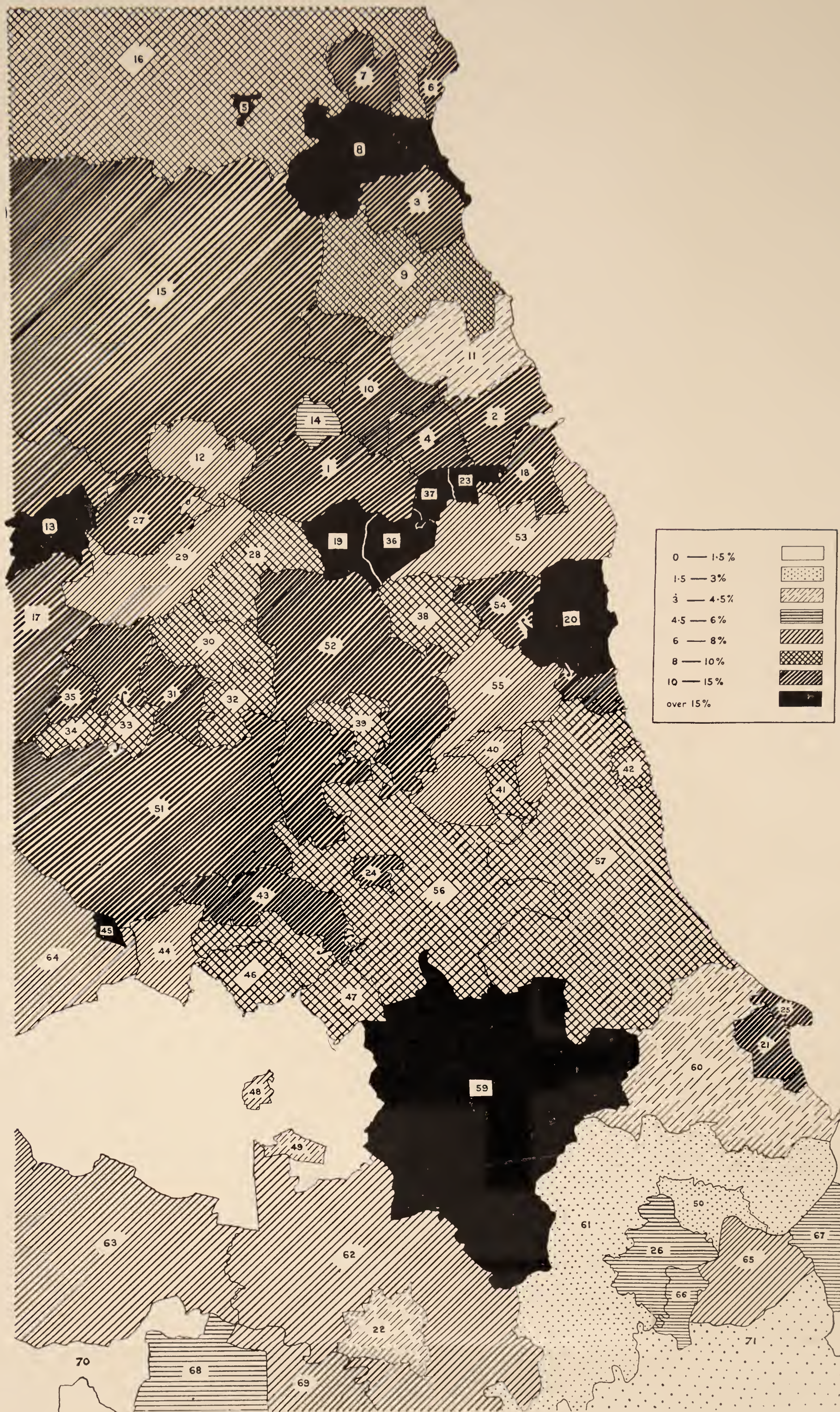
In the Hartley Ward the survey and measurements were carried out together and also the various sanitary defects were recorded.

The following table gives the amount of overcrowding in the various Wards.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

Particulars of Over-crowding Survey as required in connection with Form 'C' of Returns under above Act.

Ward.	No. of Houses.			Particulars of Survey		Percentage of Over-crowding.	
	Occ- upied.	Empty	Total.	Within Act.	Over- cr'ded	Includ- ing Empty Houses	Ex cluding Empty Houses
Marden	684	24	708	692	16	2.26	2.34
Rockcliffe	632	36	668	651	17	2.55	2.69
Central	591	15	606	600	6	0.9	1.01
St. Mary's....	771	41	812	809	3	0.37	0.40
Monkseaton N.	155	9	164	164	...	...	...
Monkseaton S.	715	16	731	718	13	1.78	1.81
Monkseaton W.	131	18	149	129	20	13.42	15.26
Hartley	353	3	356	264	92	25.84	26.29
	4032	162	4194	4027	167	3.98	4.14



MAP SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF OVERCROWDING IN AN AREA IN THE NORTH EAST

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Newcastle on Tyne C.B. | 24. Durham M.B. | 48. Bishop Auckland U.D. |
| 2. Tynemouth C.B. | 25. Hartlepool M.B. | 49. Shildon U.D. |
| 3. Blyth M.B. | 26. Stockton on Tees M.B. | 50. Billingham U.D. |
| 4. Wallsend M.B. | 27. Ryton U.D. | 51. Lanchester R.D. |
| 5. Morpeth M.B. | 28. Whickham U.D. | 52. Chester le Street R.D. |
| 6. Newbiggin by the Sea U.D. | 29. Blaydon U.D. | 53. Boldon U.D. |
| 7. Ashington U.D. | 30. Tanfield U.D. | 54. Sunderland R.D. |
| 8. Bedlingtonshire U.D. | 31. Annfield Plain U.D. | 55. Houghton le Spring R.D. |
| 9. Seaton Valley U.D. | 32. Stanley U.D. | |
| 10. Longbenton U.D. | 33. Leadgate U.D. | 56. Durham R.D. |
| 11. Whitley and Monkseaton U.D. | 34. Consett U.D. | 57. Easington R.D. |
| 12. Newburn U.D. | 35. Benfieldside U.D. | 59. Sedgefield R.D. |
| 13. Prudhoe U.D. | 36. Felling U.D. | 60. Hartlepool R.D. |
| 14. Gosforth U.D. | 37. Hebburn U.D. | 61. Stockton R.D. |
| 15. Castle Ward R.D. | 38. Washington U.D. | 62. Darlington R.D. |
| 16. Morpeth R.D. | 39. Chester le Street U.D. | 63. Barnard Castle R.D. |
| 17. Hexham R.D. | 40. Houghton le Spring U.D. | 64. Weardale R.D. |
| 18. South Shields C.B. | 41. Hetton U.D. | 65. Middlesbrough C.B. |
| 19. Gateshead C.B. | 42. Seaham Harbour U.D. | 66. Thornaby on Tees B. |
| 20. Sunderland C.B. | 43. Brandon and Byschottles U.D. | 67. Eston B. |
| 21. West Hartlepool C.B. | 44. Crook U.D. | 68. Richmond R.D. |
| 22. Darlington C.B. | 45. Tow Law U.D. | 69. Croft R.D. |
| 23. Jarrow M.B. | 46. Willington U.D. | 70. Startforth R.D. |
| | 47. Spennymoor U.D. | 71. Stokesley R.D. |

Houses undercrowded	3,865
„ overcrowded	167
„ empty	162
	<hr/>
	4,194
	<hr/>

The total amount of houses overcrowded was 4.1 per cent. or 167 houses including houses scheduled for Slum Clearance.

438 Council houses out of a total of 442 were also inspected and 12 were found to be overcrowded, equal to 2.7 per cent.

The number of families housed at a minimum standard was 79.

It is interesting to note that this area had the lowest percentage of overcrowding in Northumberland, and this would have been considerably less if the Hartley Ward houses in the Slum Clearance had been left out.

The following map shows the incidence of overcrowding in the North East.

The following table, Form 'C', gives all the necessary details of the houses visited.

The numbers over the heavy diagonal line indicate uncrowded, and those below overcrowded dwellings.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY-REPORT.

2. AREA TO WHICH THE REPORT RELATES. WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY	NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FIRST COLUMN OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE PERMITTED NUMBER SHOWN AT THE HEAD OF THIS COLUMN.																							FAMILIES			
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	OVER-CROWDED (A)	UN-CROWDED (B)	TOTAL (C)	
1	3		18		34		40		43		37		30		1		9								-	216	216
1½											2				4										-	6	6
2	1	2	1	51			97				194				208			182			137			3	870	873	
2½		5		11			41				67				39			23			2			5	183	188	
3		1		17			97				186				219			218			156			18	876	894	
3½				8			16				29				48			35			20			8	148	156	
4				19			37				114				140			151			113			19	555	574	
4½				3			11				24				38			18			16			14	96	110	
5				8			27				53				85			71			77			35	286	321	
5½				3			10				13				13			21			14			13	61	74	
6				2			13				24				25			19			31			15	99	114	
6½							2				5				11			4			5			7	20	27	
7							2				10				10			8			18			12	36	48	
7½							1				6				2			2			5			7	9	16	
8											2				2			2			6			2	10	12	
8½											2				1			3			4			3	7	10	
9											1				2			1			1			3	2	5	
9½											1				1									2	.	2	
10																								.	.	.	
10½							1																	1	.	1	
11																								.	.	.	
11½																								.	.	.	
12																								.	.	.	
Σ (A) UNCROWDED	3	.	19	62	34	.	328	.	43	.	743	.	30	.	845	.	9	758	.	.	606	.	1	.	-	3481	-
Σ (B) OVERCROWDED	1	8	.	60	.	.	67	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167	.	.
Σ (C) TOTAL	4	8	19	122	34	.	395	.	43	.	770	.	30	.	849	.	9	758	.	.	606	.	1	167	3481	3648	

In addition, under Section 5 of the Act temporary overcrowding can be permitted having regard to the exceptional circumstances, which, in this area, is the seasonal increase of the population during the summer months.

This Section is now consolidated into Section 61 of the Housing Act, 1936.

About 982 applications were received to temporarily overcrowd during the summer months.

These houses were measured up by your Sanitary Inspectors and Staff and the Council agreed to allow the applicants a suitable number and 415 temporary licences were issued and 567 permits were issued.

During the past year, on the advice of the Ministry of Health the nine clearance areas were altered and divided up into smaller areas with definite boundaries.

This entailed much detailed inspection and measurement.

There are now sixteen clearance areas and the following table gives particulars of these:—

Seaton Sluice	Area No. 1.....	5 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 2.....	7 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 3.....	5 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 4.....	2 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 5.....	12 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 6.....	26 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 7.....	4 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 8.....	2 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 9.....	3 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 10.....	2 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 11.....	4 houses.
Seaton Sluice	Area No. 12.....	4 houses.
Murton	Area No. 1.....	3 houses.
Murton	Area No. 2.....	4 houses.
Murton	Area No. 3.....	4 houses.
Murton	Area No. 4.....	3 houses.

Four houses were also measured up and a schedule of works and prices placed before the Council.

These houses were not capable of being rendered fit under the Housing Act 1930, and the Council agreed to serve the necessary notices to appear before the Council and this was carried out before the end of 1936.

Many notices were served to carry out repairs to defects, to bring the properties up to the highest standard.

There still remains much work to be done before we reach our ultimate goal.

The Mill Cottages, Seaton Sluice, were demolished by Lord Hastings without notice, owing to the roof collapsing and becoming dangerous.

The hind's cottage at Whitley Lodge Farm was closed by the owner as the premises were unfit for habitation.

SECTION F.

PREVELANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

GENERAL:

SCARLET FEVER. 88 cases were notified during the year and 55 persons suffering from this disease were removed to the Isolation Hospital. 1 death, of a child aged 3 years, occurred from this disease.

Cases occurred in every month of the year.

Incidence of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of population was 3.4. The Registrar General gives a figure of 93 cases and the rates have been calculated on this number.

DIPHTHERA. 69 cases were notified during the year and three deaths were due to this disease. 50 patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital suffering from Diphtheria. The ages at death of the fatal cases were 7 years, 6 years and 61 years.

There was an outbreak of Diphtheria at Seaton Sluice and Hartley in January, February and March. 39 cases were notified from this area until the end of the year. The throats of the School children were swabbed on several occasions and efforts were made to trace all contacts. An offer of immunization was made for all the children attending school and the Club Welfare Centre, but the response to this was so poor that the scheme was not proceeded with. Antitoxin is provided by the Council for all the doctors of the district and this was taken advantage of to the full extent.

The incidence of Diphtheria per 1000 of population was 2.56.

PNEUMONIA. 34 cases were notified and 24 deaths occurred from this disease. Some cases which occur are not notified. The Registrar General gives 32 cases.

Incidence per 1000 of population:—1.22.

ERYSIPELAS. 7 cases occurred and one proved fatal. The Registrar General gives 8 cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. 2 cases were notified. Recovery without impairment of vision took place in each case.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. 2 cases occurred and one proved fatal. The source of the infection could not be traced.

PARA-TYPHOID. One case was notified, the patient having contracted the disease whilst on holiday at Bournemouth.

Registrar General returns 3 cases of Para-Typhoid fever. I do not agree. We have record of only one case.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases removed to Hospital during 1936:—

Disease	Number
Scarlet Fever	55
Diphtheria	60
Enteric fever	1
Cerebro-Spinal fever	2
Erysipelas	—
Pneumonia	3
Tuberculosis	2
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1
Total	124

All the cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to Scaffold Hill Hospital.

50 of the Diphtheria cases were removed to Scaffold Hill Hospital.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified.

Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	P. Pyrexia	Paratyphoid Fever	Cerebro Spinal Fever
88	69	34	27	7	2	1	1	2

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES UNDER AGE GROUPS.

Age periods in years	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Enteric (including Paratyphoid.)	Pneumonia.	P. Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Tuberculosis	Total.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
2	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11
3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
5—10	44	23	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	71
10—15	8	20	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	31
15—20	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
20—35	8	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	12	27
35—45	2	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	7	19
45—65	2	2	4	...	9	...	...	...	3	20
65 and upw'ds	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	12
Totals.	88	69	7	...	34	1	2	2	27	230

CANCER. 66 deaths occurred from Cancer. Cases were in the following age groups:—

1-5 years	.....	1	45-65 years	.....	26
35-45 „	.....	1	65 years and upwards		38

Total: 66.

The regions affected were:—

Bladder	.....	1	Pelvis	.....	1
Stomach	.....	14	Lung	.....	2
Larynx	.....	2	Rectum	.....	8
Uterus	.....	2	Oesophagus	....	2
Breast	.....	8	Pancreas	.....	2
Neck	.....	3	Tongue	.....	2
Liver	.....	8	Groin	.....	1
Throat	.....	1	Prostate	....	1
Colon	.....	7	Testicle	.....	1

Total: 66.

TUBERCULOSIS. New cases during the year 1936:—

Age Periods.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
0	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	1	1
5	—	—	1	1
15	1	1	—	1
25	1	8	—	—
35	4	—	—	—
45	1	1	—	—
55	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—
Totals:	11	10	2	4

Tuberculosis. Mortality during 1936.

Age Periods.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
0	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
25	—	2	—	—
35	2	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—
65	2	—	—	—
Totals:	4	2	1	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE YEAR 1936, FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF WHITLEY
AND MONKSEATON, on the administration of the Factory and
Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Work-
places, including Inspections made by Sanitary
Inspectors.

Premises.	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	1453	24
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	206	47
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	493	24
Total	2152	95

NOTE — The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 [s.132] requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State [Home Office] If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework.

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Work-places.

Particulars			Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	...		63	63	—
Want of ventilation	....		2	2	—
Other nuisances	.....		7	7	—
Sanitary accommodation					
insufficient	....		1	1	—
unsuitable or defective	....		22	22	—
Total	...	...	95	95	—

				Factories.	Work-shops.	Work-places.
Accumulator Charging and Electricians				3	5	—
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	13	18	—
Blacksmith	.....	.....	.....	—	5	—
Boot Repairers	.....	.....	.....	11	2	—
Butchers' Shops	.....	.....	.....	27	2	—
Cake Mixing	.....	.....	.....	—	1	—
Coach Painting	.....	.....	.....	—	1	—
Cycle Repairs	.....	.....	.....	—	3	—
Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens			.....	—	—	25
Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	—	1	—
Drug Packing	.....	.....	.....	—	1	—
Hairdressers	.....	.....	.....	—	—	23
Ice Cream Makers		.....	.....	8	—	—
Joiners	.....	.....	.....	6	21	—
Laundries	.....	.....	.....	2	—	—
Lacquer Work	.....	.....	.....	—	1	—
Milliners	.....	.....	.....	—	14	—
Milliners and Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	—	1	—
Mineral Waters	.....	.....	.....	1	—	—
Motor Repairs	.....	.....	.....	14	6	—
Painters and Decorators		.....	.....	—	2	—
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	—	5	—
Potato Washers		.....	.....	4	—	—
Printing	.....	.....	.....	5	1	—
Public Works Contractors	.....	.....	.....	1	—	—

Steam Pressers	.....	.....	.....	2	—	—
Sugar Boilers	.....	.....	.....	3	—	—
Sculptors	.....	.....	.....	1	1	—
Stores	.....	.....	.....	—	—	1
Tailors	.....	.....	.....	—	4	—
Tinsmiths	.....	.....	.....	1	1	—
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	—	2	—
Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	—	2	—
Wood Sawing	.....	.....	.....	1	—	—
				<hr/>		
				103	100	49

There is one outworker at 101, Marine Avenue, who is employed doing needlework.

S.D. 55.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1936.

(England and Wales, London, 122 Great Towns and 143 Smaller Towns).
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	122 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin- istrative County.
BIRTHS :	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
Live	14.8	14.9	15.0	13.6
Still	0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53
DEATHS :				
All Causes	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers }	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Smallpox ....	...	...	...	...
Measles	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57
Diphtheria	1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69
Enteric Fever	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
Erysipelas	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44
Pneumonia	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	63	55	66
Deaths from Diarr- hoea and Enteritis } under 2 years of age)	5.9	8.2	3.4	14.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.40	} Not available.		
Others	2.41			
Total	3.81			
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)			
MATERNAL MORTALITY.				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.34	} Not available.		
Others	2.31			
Total	3.65			
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Puerperal Fever	3.27	3.46	2.80	3.03
Puerperal pyrexia	9.64	9.52	7.57	11.15

Causes of Death in Whitley & Monkseaton, 1936.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					M.	F.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	180	189
1—Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...					
2—Measles	...	...	...	...	1	
3—Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...		1
4—Whooping cough		...	...	...
5—Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2	2
6—Influenza	...	...	...	...	4	
7—Encephalitis lethargica			...	...	1	
8—Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...		1	
9—Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...				8	3
10—Other tuberculous diseases	...	...			1	
11—Syphilis	...	...	...	...
12—General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	1	
13—Cancer, malignant disease	...	...			33	33
14—Diabetes	...	...	...	...	5	4
15—Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...		10	16
16—Heart disease	...	...	...	...	36	48
17—Aneurysm	...	...	...	...
18—Other circulatory diseases	...	...			14	13
19—Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	5
20—Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...		7	7
21—Other respiratory diseases	...	...				6
22—Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	5	1
23—Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...					1
24—Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	
25—Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...
26—Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...			1	4
27—Other digestive diseases	...	...			4	4
28—Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...			5	8
29—Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...		1

MR. ROUSELL'S REPORT.

MARCH, 1937.

The number of houses built and certified for the year 1936 was 251.

The following Private Streets were made up and completed, viz:—

HARTLEY SOUTH FARM ESTATE.

Craneswater Avenue. 56 lin. yds. 9" pipe Sewer. 33" lin. yds. Concrete Carriageway.

Westley Avenue. 50 lin. yds. Concrete Carriageway.

Gerrard Road. 47 lin. yds. 12" pipe Sewer. 83 lin. yds. Concrete Carriageway.

Blyth Road. 80 lin. yds. 9" pipe Sewer. 27 lin. yds. 6" pipe Sewer.

BROADWAY ESTATE.

Belsay Avenue. 55 lin. yds. Slab Footways. 200 lin. yds. Slab Footways. 77 lin. yds. Concrete Carriageway.

Holystone Avenue. 123 lin. yds. Concrete Carriageway. 323 lin. yds. Slab Footways. 139 lin. yds. 9" Pipe Sewer.

Dilston Avenue. 116 lin. yds. Concrete Carriageway. 190 lin. yds. Slab Footway. 205 lin. yds. 9" Pipe Sewer.

Felton Avenue. 143 lin. yds. 9" Pipe Sewer.

Marden Road South. 62 lin. yds. 6" Pipe Sewer.

Plessey Crescent. 95 lin. yds. 12" Pipe Sewer. 193 lin. yds. 9" Pipe Sewer.

Hartley Avenue. 57 lin. yds. 6" Pipe Sewer.

WEST MONKSEATON ESTATE.

Brantwood Avenue. Slab Footway Nos. 64/70, 47/53,
40/42, 43/45, 80/82.

Mitchell Avenue. Slab Footway, abutting No. 53 Brantwood
Avenue.

Westfield Avenue. Slab Footways Nos. 30/32.

WEST FARM ESTATE.

Back Cauldwell Lane. Slab Footway Nos. 143/153.

Langley Avenue. Slab Footway Nos. 9/15.

Selwyn Avenue. Slab Footway Nos. 2/4.

WHITLEY LODGE ESTATE.

Madeira Avenue. Slab Footway Nos. 7, 36/38.

Shaftesbury Avenue. Slab Footway Nos. 9/11.

WHITLEY VILLA ESTATE.

St. Mary's Avenue (completed to Claremont Road) 116 lin.
yds. Concrete Carriageway. Slab Footway.

FAIRFIELD GREEN ESTATE.

Middle Green. 170 lin. yds. Concrete Carriageway and 9"
Pipe Sewer.

Fairfield Drive. 90 lin. yds. Concrete Carriageway and 9"
Pipe Sewer.

CLAREMONT ROAD.

(From North of Madeira Avenue to North of Links Avenue).
300 lin. yds. Concrete Carriageway.

RAINFALL FOR 1936.

January	.....	.....	4.02
February	.....	.....	2.50
March	.....	.....	2.23
April	.....	.....	1.07
May	.....	.....	1.89
June	.....	.....	2.85
July	.....	.....	3.33
August	.....	.....	2.69
September	.....	.....	2.86
October	.....	.....	1.55
November	.....	.....	3.13
December	.....	.....	1.31
Total			<u>29.43 inches.</u>

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS FOR 1936.

The average readings throughout the year have been as follows:—

January	.....	.....	.39	per day
February	.....	.....	.64	„ „
March	.....	.....	1.14	„ „
April	.....	.....	2.07	„ „
May	.....	.....	2.19	„ „
June	.....	.....	3.13	„ „
July	.....	.....	2.55	„ „
August	.....	.....	2.89	„ „
September	.....	.....	2.93	„ „
October	.....	.....	1.60	„ „
November	.....	.....	.58	„ „
December	.....	.....	.45	„ „

SEWERS.

Work was resumed on the construction of the 18" Outfall Sewer for the Cemetery and surrounding District, and a total of 40 pipes 9 feet long have now been laid.

I am,

Your obedient servant.

W. CUNNINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

Whitley Bay,
May, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the pleasure to present to you my Annual Report on the multifarious duties administered by your Health and Cleansing Department.

It will be seen that during the past year a vast amount of work has been carried to a successful issue.

The various tables, together with their respective headings, are set out in detail so that each section can be perused.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The cost of this important service is made up to the end of the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1936.

Refuse Collection.

Refuse collection is one of the most essential services administered by the Council. It is necessary to reorganise these services at frequent intervals in order to cope with the increasing amount of refuse which accumulates, owing to the erection of new houses in the district. The Staff, and all the refuse waggon are constantly under my supervision to enable the highest efficiency to be maintained. Strict attention is paid to financial matters in order that the cost of service is kept down to the minimum and the business premises and houses are given the most regular and efficient service.

The wherewithal to carry out various cleansing services must necessarily be met by a demand on public funds, and a glance at the following table will reveal the extent of such levy.

Service.		Nett Cost per head of population per week.		Nett cost per premises per week.	
STREET CLEANSING.		Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Inclusive loan charges	Exclusive loan charges				
£ .	£ .				
2889 6 9	2833 6 7	.48d.	.47d.	1.56d.	1.53d.
REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.					
Inclusive loan charges	Exclusive loan charges				
5014 1 1	4323 14 3	.84d.	.72d.	2.72d.	2.34d.

When costs are reduced to such terms, it must be readily acknowledged that honest value is given.

The law empowers a Council to perform the work, and whilst it may be characteristic of human nature to take as a matter of course the unpleasant duties of which it is relieved, it is nevertheless incumbent upon the department to give the most economical and best service.

It is with regret that I cannot report any reduction in the tax on the refuse collecting vehicles; such tax costs the department £270 per annum—equal to 6d. per ton of refuse collected.

The progress of the cleansing service is phenomenal. The manufacturers are continually building vehicles of the dustless type in order to deal with the demands which are being made for a more dustless collection of refuse.

During the year, 70 per cent. of the ashbins were emptied twice per week and 30 per cent once per week. Every endeavour is made to ensure the vehicle calls at a regular time on regular days.

The ' Timing system ' which I instituted continues to give every satisfaction and all the waggon can be easily located when desired.

The telephone which has been installed at the Weigh-bridge has also added to the efficiency of the department. Any reports which are received for the removal of surplus refuse or additional collections, can be dealt with in a few minutes of the report being received. The work of the vehicles has been taxed to the utmost as in previous years,

during the busiest weeks of the summer months, owing to the increase of refuse. For instance, over 60 bins of refuse per week were removed from the Rex Hotel and Messrs. Barry Nobles.

The system of ' graphing ' the refuse is still being carried out, and additional graphs have also been compiled to my design.

The provision of " Leading Loaders " on each vehicle has also increased efficiency and discipline.

A number of insanitary ashpail recesses have been abolished, the recess openings bricked up and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet ashbins placed in the yards of the various premises. There are however about 150 of these insanitary relics of the historic past which still have to be converted. About 3,000 of these have been replaced in four years by sanitary ashbins, without the aid of any scheme.

The type of house which is being erected in the Urban area at the present time is not conducive to low costs owing to the fact that a long haulage of the refuse is entailed. Much time has been wasted and a great deal of inconvenience caused, owing to the doors of various garages being locked and motor cars standing therein. This fact will, I hope, be seriously borne in mind after the 1st day of October, 1937, when the new Public Health Act becomes law. Section 55 of this Act gives power to reject plans which are submitted unless it is clearly shown that a satisfactory means of access is provided for the removal of refuse. This would speed up the rate of loading and would reduce the valuable time which is wasted whilst waiting for doors to be opened. It would also make the task of refuse collection easier if plans were scrutinised, to ensure that suitable facilities are provided for the storage of refuse, and plans should not be passed until such requisitions have been satisfactorily complied with.

The refuse is still very bulky, especially from Whitley and Monkseaton.

Refuse from Seaton Sluice is still very heavy, having a large ash content owing to the fact that Miners are allowed free coal, and the fires are kept on all night. The weight per house per week is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. in many of the houses.

The number of privy middens is gradually being reduced and I am hoping to have all these abominations removed and waterclosets substituted where connections to the main sewer can be made. This I hope to accomplish in the course of the coming year. The regular collections in this part of the district have been a source of satisfaction to the residents.

There has been a large increase in the tonnage of refuse collected, partly owing to the extension of the boundaries, though the tonnage in the old district has also increased. The total collected was 8,837 tons as against 6,917 during the year 1934-35.

The refuse collected from Cafes, Hotels, large business premises and Fishmongers shops was removed four times per week during the summer months and three times per week during the winter.

There are a number of traders who send quantities of their shop refuse up to the Tips for disposal.

The packing of trade refuse in large boxes and barrels seriously impedes the loading of this class of refuse.

The long awaited powers to insist on the provision of suitable galvanised containers for the accommodation of trade refuse are set out in the Public Health Act, 1936.

The following tables are set out in a self explanatory form giving the actual weight of house, trade and street sweepings removed, and the number of ashbins emptied per month and during the year.

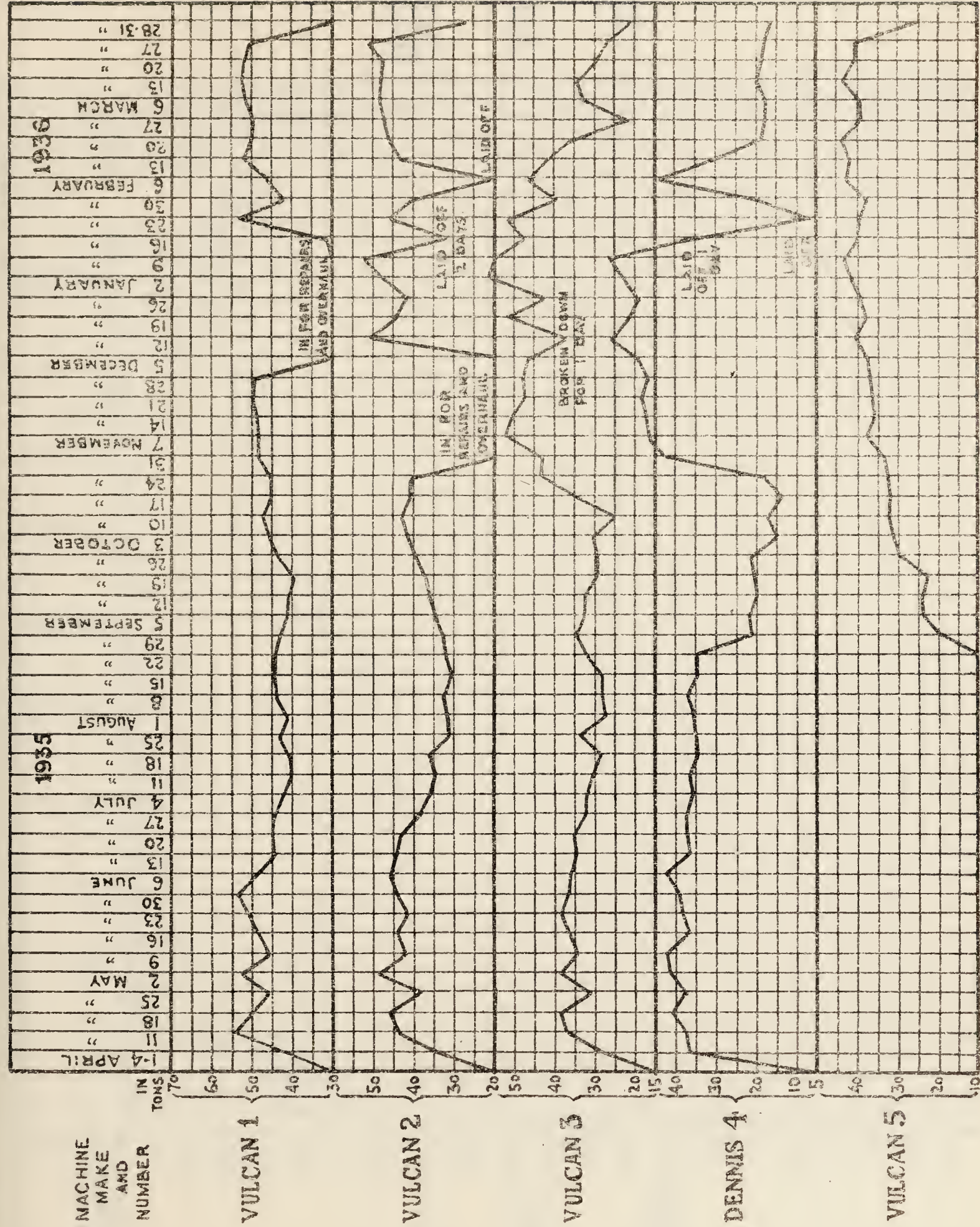
WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE TRADE REFUSE AND STREET SWEEPINGS.

Date.	No. of Bins.	No. of Loads.	House Refuse.		No. of Bins.	No. of Loads.	Shop Refuse.		No. of Bins.	No. of Loads.	Cafe & Hotel Refuse.		No. of Loads.	Street Sweepings	
			Tons	Cwt			Tons	Cwt			Tons	Cwt		Tons	Cwt
1935.															
April ...	52257	311	617	...	3140	26	35	12	*	4	9	14	117	63	7
May ...	58090	316	614	3	2957	25	34	3	554				132	64	4
June ...	50353	287	516	10	3690	31	45	9	*				111	59	1
July ...	55663	321	482	1	3017	25	29	18	695	5	6	19	119	61	14
August ...	55416	323	494	16	4205	35	41	18	2506	18	26	2	144	72	13
September	57183	307	540	15	2351	17	22	7	*				120	62	17
October	54302	288	584	10	3712	31	47	12	337	3	4	10	135	73	7
November	47795	248	538	3	3896	27	40	8	1736	11	24	11	129	71	6
December	52171	283	647	2	3494	30	49	1	495	5	12	9	113	65	19
1936.															
January	52048	252	627	14	4035	42	79	10	678	11	20	...	125	81	15
February	49531	248	590	18	6189	48	83	3	170	1	1	2	127	100	7
March ...	54104	280	654	15	6989	51	78	11	435	3	5	17	147	86	...
	638913	3464	6908	7	47675	388	587	12	7606	61	111	4	1519	862	10
S. Sluice	60550	475	1155	13											
Murton	3897	33	75	...											
	64447	508	1230	13											

For 2nd half of year, 1st six months, i.e. from April to September 1935, included in Whitley Refuse.

* Cafe and Hotel Refuse for these months included in Shop Refuse.

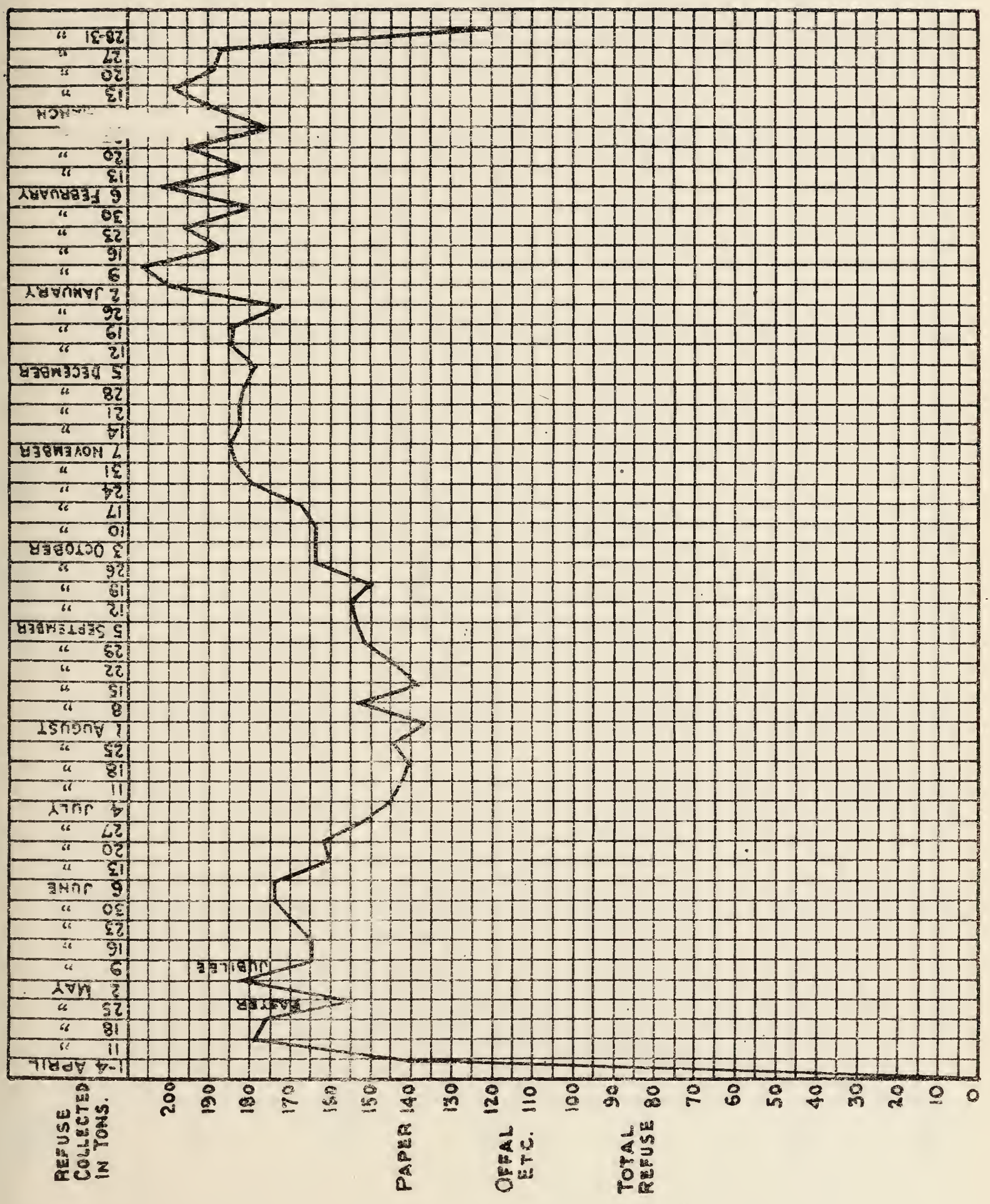
MACHINE
MAKE
AND
NUMBER



WAGES AND
NAT. HEALTH
INS. IN £.S.d.

VEHICLE
HOURS

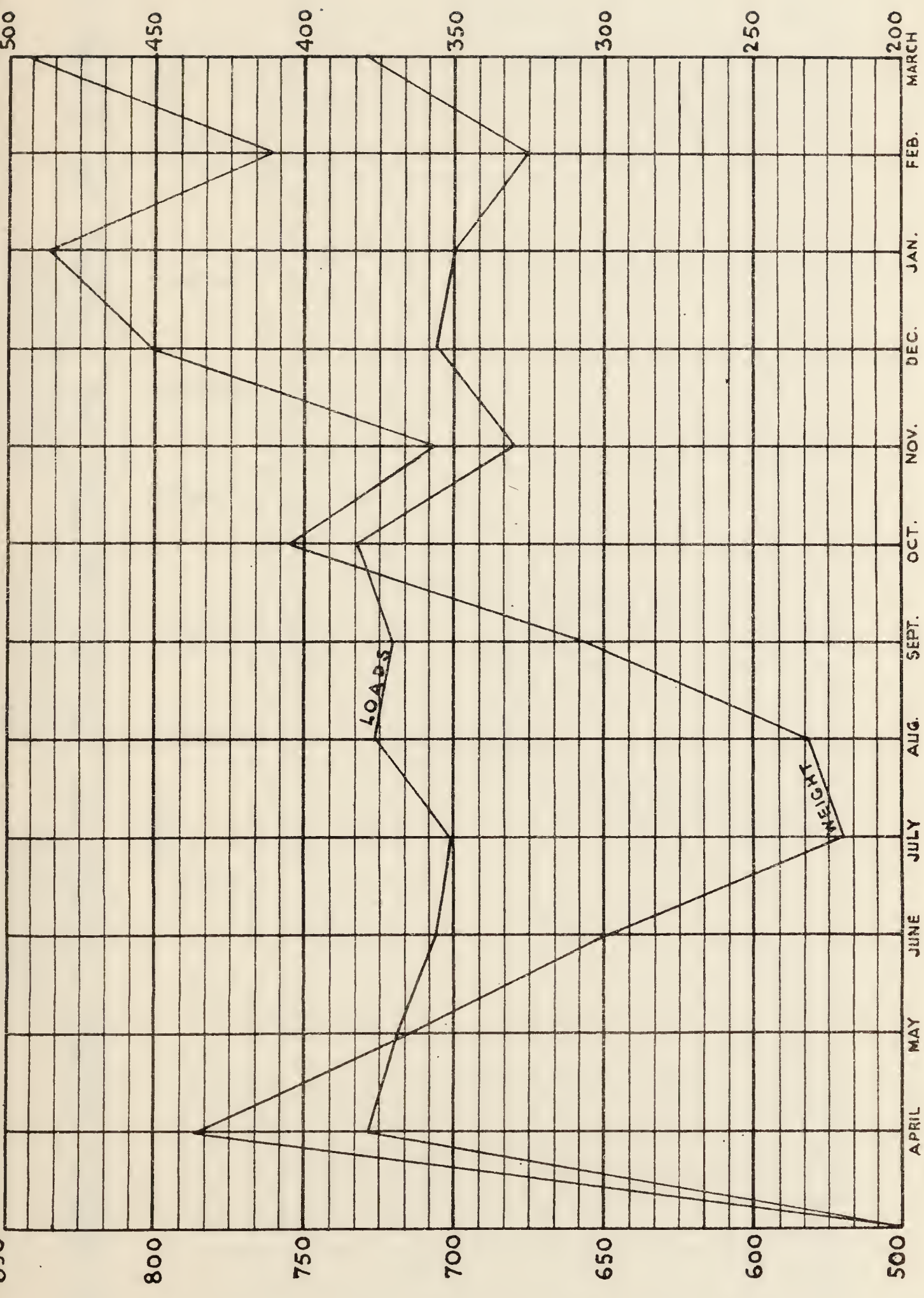
MAN
HOURS



TONS
850

DURING 1935-6.

LOADS
500



LOADS

WEIGHT

500

600

650

700

750

800

850

200

250

300

350

400

450

500

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUG.

SEPT.

OCT.

NOV.

DEC.

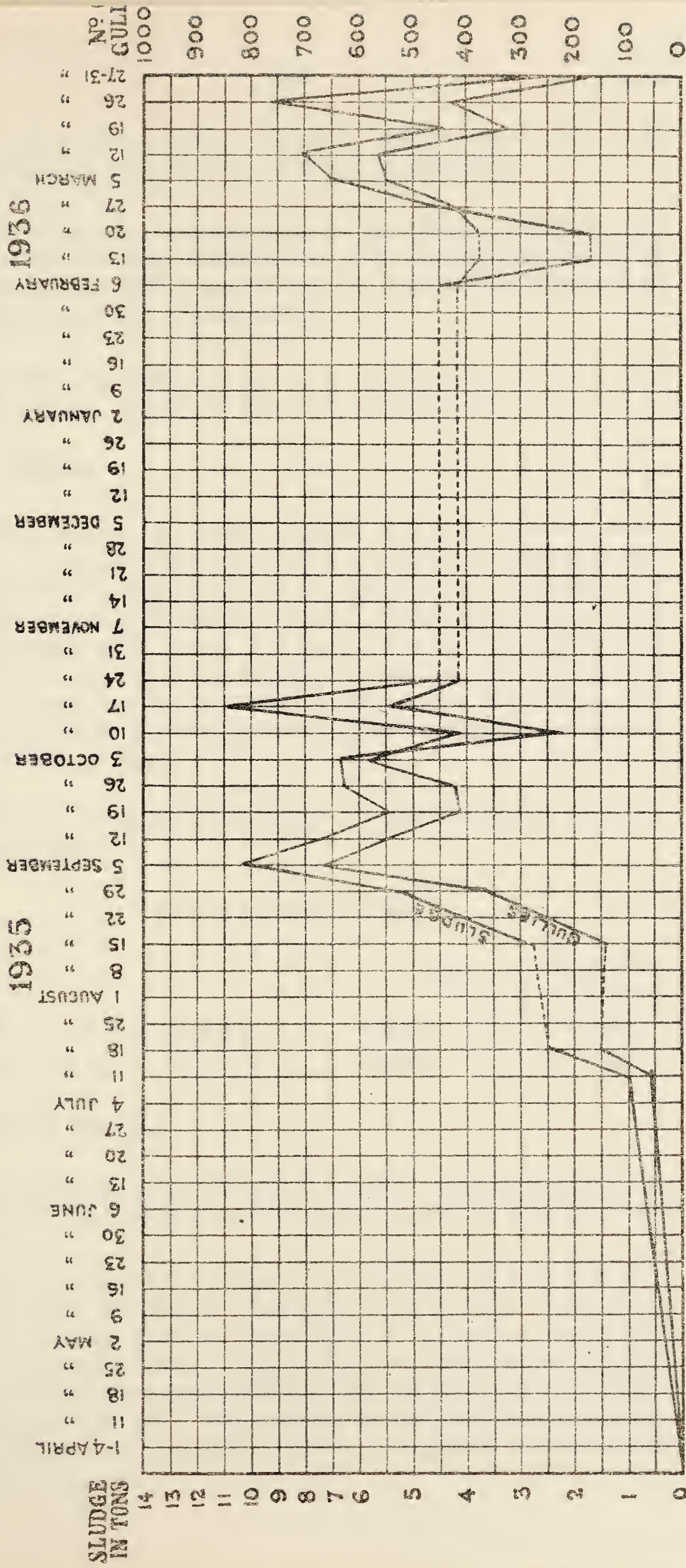
JAN.

FEB.

MARCH

DENNIS GULLEY EMPTIER

WEEKLY GRAPH SHEWING NUMBER OF GULLIES EMPTIED AND WEIGHT OF SLUDGE REMOVED



Graphs of tonnage collected by vehicles each week and tons and loads removed per month is included.

There has been an increase in the weight per thousand of population per day of 2.59 cwts. The weight per thousand of population in 1934-5 was 15.0 cwts. and in 1935-6 was 17.6 cwts. per thousand of population.

A sum of £33 11s. 4d. was received for the removal of trade refuse, equal to .9d. per ton collected.

Garden Refuse.

The amount of garden refuse which is removed continues to increase; in many towns a charge is made for the removal of this class of refuse. I consider this is unfair, provided the quantity is not too large. A large garden (which was regarded as a luxury in by-gone days) is now part and parcel of the present day standard of living. The Dustmen are given instructions to remove one bin per week free, this also keeps down the unsightly deposits of garden refuse on waste pieces of land.

There has been a reduction in the collection costs of 5.2d. per ton.

Net cost of collection.

	Total	Cost per bin emptied.
Inclusive of Loan Charges	£4,347 0 0	1.3d.
Exclusive of Loan Charges	£3,824 0 0	1.2d.

Disposal of Refuse.

During the year the whole of the refuse was tipped at the Hill Heads Quarry and a small quantity at Old Hartley.

In the month of August one portion of the Tip was infested with the *Blatta Orientalis* or common Cockroach. These were imported by ashes used for covering the refuse and was brought from a colliery Tip by a hired motor vehicle. About 700 of these were killed by the use of creosote, hot tar and diluted pine oil. The reports in the Press were grossly exaggerated. It is doubtful however whether we destroyed all the larvae.

All tipping is carried out on controlled lines and all refuse is covered each night by soil and tarpaulins. Whilst this form of tipping is a very cheap method of refuse disposal, it is nevertheless one which requires an expert practical knowledge of the principles involved.

Consolidation of refuse is the most important phase in the above method of disposal in order to prevent the free passage of air into the tip and also to prevent the emission of offensive smells which, whilst being irritating, are nevertheless harmless.

If a Caterpillar Tractor were purchased for use on the tip, it would give that amount of compression and consolidation which is necessary. Another very important factor must also be taken into consideration, and that is, by the consolidation created by the use of a Tractor, the life of the tip would be lengthened.

Then again, in order to finish tipping sites to fixed levels, it is essential that tipped refuse should be rolled after it has been dressed with ash or soil. This will prevent the escape of fly larvae.

From experiments carried out in actual practice, I find that organic waste is destroyed in seven to nine months by biological action, and metal containers are destroyed in about fifteen months.

The tractor would be used not only for consolidation of the tip, but for hauling covering material, plates and sleepers when necessary. It could also be used for moving the large masses of seaweed which accumulate on the sea shore during holiday periods. When snowstorms occur, it could be used to force the snow down the manholes and to pack snow in heaps for removal by waggons. Such a vehicle would more than justify its existence, and I respectfully suggest that the members will consider the purchase of this tractor.

8,837 tons of refuse, 862½ tons of street sweepings and 800 tons of road and builders debris were disposed of by the two men and one youth employed on the tip, though only the amount of house and trade refuse has been included for costing purposes.

There is no "estimated" weights of refuse. Each load of refuse, slaughterhouse offal, street debris and gully sludge is weighed over the weighbridge.

The Hill Heads tip is now completed, and tipping is proceeding at the Quarry, Old Hartley.

Negotiations are proceeding for acquiring the land at the rear of the Bee Hive Inn which will hold (with consolidation) about 700,000 cubic yards and should last from ten to fifteen years. This appears to be the only suitable place in the area for refuse disposal and it will save 87 per cent. of the refuse being hauled nearly 4 miles. Whether the owner agrees to sell or not, compulsory purchase can be made under the Public Work Facilities Act, 1930. The acquisition of this site will reduce the present haul by about two miles, and the "running" costs will also be reduced. The cost of disposal was 1/1.5d. per ton.

The income per ton of refuse disposed of was 2.4d. per ton

Salvage and Utilisation.

Most refuse has a salvage value and the officer responsible for the cleansing services should be able to adopt a salvage organisation. This means that I have to study the markets and the various prices for materials, and the most important of all is to obtain suitable buyers when the material is salvaged and sorted. All bottles and jars are sold to firms of repute who sterilise them. The total amount of money received from the sale of such bottles and jars was £86 17s. 3d. When this figure is compared with the £4 per annum which the Council were receiving from a tenant, the placing of this responsibility on the Health Department has been fully justified. Since the Council took over the salvage operations approximately four years ago, the total sum of £500 has been received for articles salvaged.

I was successful in November of this year, in obtaining a contract for baled waste paper from the Thames Board Mills at the price of 20/- per ton F.O.R. but owing to the repairs to the Destructor not being finished, I was unable to put the scheme into operation. I am hoping however to commence early in 1937.

Garage.

There is still an absence of a heating apparatus in the garage in which the refuse waggon is kept. Some method of heating these premises should be introduced as soon as possible. It is particularly essential during the winter months. A large amount of "running" repairs were carried out during the year, and four of the machines were completely overhauled; none of the vehicles were involved in any serious accident. A word of praise is due to the Mechanic Mr. Watt for his ability and thoroughness in repairing mechanical defects.

Street Cleansing.

The costings of this service are made up to the end of March, 1936.

The "beat" system of sweeping has been carried out during the year and proved a decided success.

The whole of the main streets in the district are swept twice per day—in the early morning and late afternoon. All sweepers received instructions to sweep straight to the depots instead of the old practice of passing over another employee's "beat" and thus leaving street debris in evidence. The total amount of mileage dealt with is 46.40 miles—an increase of 3.7 miles of road over the previous year; this included the main roads in Seaton Sluice and old Hartley.

The "beat" method of sweeping produces better work and more streets are swept. The improved surface of our main and suburban roads, together with the construction of modern road vehicles, enables the refuse to be easily collected and the streets can be cleansed quickly.

It is axiomatic that no street is clean for any length of time. Many people throw down their litter in the roadway, when there is a litter bin, attached to a lamp standard, practically at their hand. Anything from bus tickets, food scraps and vegetable waste is represented.

There are still a large number of dogs who foul the pavement and a large amount of owners just allow the animals to drop their excreta on the footpaths, causing pedestrians to wade through this. The bye-law to deal with offenders is long overdue, and further representations should be made to the County Council.

About 60 new litter bins were fixed on the promenades and streets which were used by a large number of visitors and residents, though we could still do with a few more in different parts of the district. A number of large wire baskets were also placed on the Northern promenade.

The type of sweeping brush which is in use is composed of bahia, stiffened by 8 knots of bass in the centre. This has proved to give the longest life after various trials. I have also had to alter the pitch of the side knots owing to the practice of the paviers who set their kerbs falling towards the carriage way at the top; this wears the stock out more speedily.

There was an increase of 127 tons of street debris removed over the previous year.

All sweepers depots were visited twice per day. The refuse was also collected from sweepers barrows in quiet thoroughfares.

During the year, all the old "two bin" barrows (except two) were scrapped—new dustless barrows were purchased, and these were painted red and cream. They were a great improvement on all previous types, and incidently were the most up to date barrows in the country.

There are, at the present time, 16 men employed on street cleansing—14 full time men and two elderly sweepers, who work three quarter time and half time respectively. One youth is also employed to sweep Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley twice and three times per week. The cost per head of population will be found in the table appertaining thereto at the commencement of the report.

During the summer months, the street orderly cycle and boy were employed to empty the litter bins and clear the papers off the street .

The efficiency of the Street Cleansing staff shows a decided improvement though the ultimate goal has not yet been reached.

Gully Emptying, Channel Flushing and Disinfecting.

A total of 8,624 gullies was emptied during the year. All gullies were sealed with disinfectant solution. The cost per gully (including loan charges) was 3.26d. and the net cost per gully was 1.65d. The cost per thousand gullies cleaned and sealed was £6 17s. 10d. and per thousand of population £2 3s. 3d.

The average number of gullies emptied per day was 141.4.

The number of choked gullies has been considerably reduced and it is very seldom that one is observed, unless it is the drain in connection with the sewer. I am sure that no one, today, would try to justify the old method of cleansing gullies by hand.

The vacuum cleansing of gullies is fully warranted on hygienic principles only.

Whilst I am not responsible for the provision of gullies, it is desirable that the square, cast iron type should be eradicated. They are neither satisfactory from a gully emptying point of view or speed, having too many corners. The storm overflow type are only harbours for filth and the lids have to be lifted off for cleansing purposes, if they are not cemented in. The stoneware or concrete type of gully with copper stoppers and raking arms are most suitable from a hygienic point of view and they are not so liable to corrode and also facilitate speedy cleansing.

The gully-emptying machine continues to carry out its work efficiently and has covered 24,000 miles in approximately twenty three months. The debris from the gullies is used for dressing the tip.

During the summer months, the channels in the main thoroughfares and promenades were swilled with disinfectant consisting of pine oil and Izal. This not only disinfected the street, but washed the fine dust and small litter into the gullies and prevented the dust from being swirled about by the vehicular traffic. The number of gallons of disinfectant water used was 10,725.

Cleansing of Links, Gardens, Promenades, Steps and Footwalks.

All the Links, Gardens and Footpaths were cleared up daily. The cleansing of these footwalks is in addition to the normal cleansing of the promenades, and they are triplicated at many points. In addition, large quantities of sand were removed, which continually dropped from the footwear of pedestrians after walking on the beach.

Three youths were employed to clear the Gardens and Links; they commenced work at 6 a.m. and 6-30 a.m. respectively.

We had a great amount of litter which consisted of wrappers from Ice Cream. This was thrown down on the open spaces and it became necessary for the ashbin loaders to commence duty at 5 a.m. on many occasions to assist in the speeding up of the work of collecting this litter.

The usual notice boards and litter baskets were erected in prominent positions on the open spaces, the latter were used frequently, though the cost of these had to be borne by the Cleansing Department.

There is still room for the daily trippers to utilise the receptacles more frequently, but considerable damage is often done to the containers.

Visualise 30,000 to 40,000 holiday makers descending on the district on a fine week-end or Bank Holiday, many of whom, through force of circumstances, bring their own eatables—all determined to enjoy the time at their disposal. The littering commences immediately. Newspapers, ice cream wrappers, cigarette cartons, prawns, crayfish and crab shells are dropped indiscriminately in all directions. Whilst we wish holiday makers to enjoy themselves to the full extent, it is to be hoped that they will help the Department to reduce the cost of cleansing the open spaces by using the containers which are provided for the reception of refuse. More containers are needed for this purpose, and I would suggest that concrete tubes could be used to represent old tree stumps, complete with "imprint" of bark, and wire containers placed inside them. They would withstand any rough usage and the refuse would be hidden from the public view. I submit this scheme for trial in connection with the Links and Gardens.

The department also removed a large amount of debris in bags from the sands each day.

Gritting, Sanding and Snow Removal.

During frosty weather, the roads, bridge approaches and dangerous corners were gritted in the early hours of the morning. The Police have, as in previous years, roused the Foreman and myself when the roads have been in a dangerous condition, or snow has fallen.

A scheme is prepared during the month of September for the removal of snow. This scheme details the duties of each sweeper, the various manholes into which snow can be tipped and provision is made for the hiring of additional labour and cartage, and also for the provision for proportion of salt to apply to the roads to prevent the disintegration of concrete. Snow rakes and other tools are stored at various depots and may be easily obtained. All these items accelerate the process of snow removal. 10 Grit Bins have been erected at a number of dangerous corners, to hold salt and grit. They are pleasing in design, smart and attractive, and not so cumbersome and ugly as many which are erected in neighbouring towns. They also have the advantage of saving the time of the sweepers in hauling barrows of sand for long distances.

A total of £76 6s. 2d. was expended on snow removal and gritting during the year. The largest falls of snow occurred at the end of January and the first four days in February.

Propaganda.

The usual notices have been sent out during the year complete with the new cleansing slogans, which always bring a certain amount of response from the residents, and it is pleasing to find that our efforts in this direction are having results.

Costing.

It has often been stated that costing is an expensive item. Happily this has been proved a fallacy for quite a long time. This costing, which is closely followed by your Health and Cleansing Department, has been the means of consider-

able economies. I hope to introduce, in conjunction with the Accountant's Department, a graph, which will show the monthly expenditure, and also cost cards, giving the monthly cost against the estimates of each service.

You will find in the appendix the usual Ministry of Health costings, and other costs of similar populations are also included.

The costings compare favourably with other districts.

The cost per head, per house and shop, are set out, and the yields of refuse of each person per day, week and annum are included.

The Inspection and Control of the District's Food Supply.

During the past twelve months the food supply of the area has received a large amount of supervision and no effort or time has been spared to achieve the desirable results obtained.

There has been one new Pork Butcher's premises opened which is on the most up to date and hygienic lines.

The back premises of a fish purveyor has also been tiled out.

Food must be safeguarded in the course of production, handling and delivery. Dirt, which is visible, may spoil the appetite, but parasitic and bacterial contaminations are more to be feared.

Milk Supply.

All milk should be clean and free from infection, though much water must pass down the stream before we can say that this has been achieved.

The advocacy of clean milk production has always been on the lines of a costly semi-scientific operation, whereas it involves nothing but which an ordinary producer can achieve.

The chief things required for the production of clean milk are simple fundamental necessities. The cow's udder must be clean, also the hands of the milker and the main point is that every dairy utensil should be well scrubbed and sterilised after use.

The Milk and Dairies Order requires amendment without delay. The payment of bonus to produce clean milk is wrong. Any failure to maintain a high standard should involve a severe penalty.

Cleanliness, however, is not the most important factor. Infection of tubercle, abortus and mastitis—these infections must be strictly guarded against. There is nothing to gain by concealing the facts, it forms a damning indictment to any Authority which fails to protect the community.

Much time has been spent on impressing upon Milk producers the necessity, from the point of view of public health, that the highest standard of bacteriological purity in milk should be maintained, and to ensure that this good sanitary environment is essential, coupled with regular and careful grooming.

An investigation was made of the milk supply of the district following an enquiry from the Milk Marketing Board and the following shows the quantity consumed:—

Total daily consumption of milk in the district 1,388 gals.

Average daily consumption per head of population38 of a pint.

The number of cowkeepers, Dairymen, retail purveyors and shops are registered under the Milk and Dairies Consolidated Act, 1915, Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 is 165. They are divided up as follows:—

Purveyors and Cowkeepers	11
Purveyors with premises outside the district	32
Retailers, Purveyors, Dairymen and Milk Shops	62
Retailers selling bottled milk	60
Number of cows	148

The Briar Dene Farm byre has been reconstructed; part of the walls (which were constructed in wood) have been renewed in stone. Four new hopper windows and two ventilators have been fixed. The inside of the byre was reconstructed in reinforced concrete, including the travises. The inside of the walls were rendered in cement, well polished. The water supply, which was formerly derived from a polluted well, has been replaced by a two inch watermain and connected to the Tynemouth trunk main. The cost of this was born by the Backworth Coal Company and Lord Hastings. At the end of the year, preparations were being made to lay water into the byre to new drinking bowls and also into the dairy farm and cottages. A new concrete approach was laid at Crowhall Farm outside the small cowshed in lieu of the boggy ground. Notices were also served on the Agent acting on behalf of Lord Hastings, to take out the worn wooden travises and renew them in concrete. These notices were held up, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the weather.

20 applications were received during the year (including shops) for registration to sell bottled milk of the "Puroh" or "Dymo" brand.

9 retailers declined business during the year and were removed from the register.

It is pleasing to report that almost all the milk is delivered to the consumer in glass bottles and sealed containers.

The following inspections have been carried out during the year to farms, milk shops and other premises, which shows that a valuable amount of time and energy has been expended to obtain the best results possible:—

Milk Shops and Dairies.

	Visits.
45, Eastbourne Gardens	11
Wensleydale Road, 40, Ilfracombe Gardens	11
6, Countess Avenue	10
44, Countess Avenue	10
Hepscott Dairy, 422, Whitley Road	8
Lily Dairy, Whitley Road	10
15, Roxburgh Terrace	10
9a, Park Avenue	10
50, Oxford Street	8

31, Ocean View	10
13, Ocean View	10
3, Windsor Avenue	10
18, Margaret Road	5
16, Margaret Road	10
Plessey Hall Dairy, 24, Whitley Road	12
94, Whitley Road	11
Egremont Dairy	12
141, Whitley Road	10
Gribton Dairy, Edwards Road	14
158a, Whitley Road	10
30, Percy Road	10
K. Nixon, Rockcliffe Street	12
59, Victoria Terrace	10
Silverdale Dairy	9
Charleton's, Back Marmion Terrace	11
Scotby Dairy, Norham Road	11
Carricks, Front Street	11
Cauldwell Lane—Western Dairies Ltd.	11
91, Cauldwell Lane	4
Cauldwell Lane—Charleton's	10
17, Grange Park	9
Seatonville Road	11
	<hr/>
	321
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Visits to Farms during 1936.

Farm.	No. of Visits.
Seatonville	21
South West	24
East	17
Red House	20
Whitley Lodge	23
Hartley South	26
Hartley East	26
Earsdon Grange	16
Brier Dene (No. 1).....	26
Brier Dene (No. 2).....	40
Crowhall	19
	<hr/>
	258
	<hr/>

Milkshops (Bottles).

	Visits.
9, East Parade	2
12, Spanish City	3
7, Marine Avenue	2
19, Marine Avenue	2
Grosvenor Cafe	7
1, Eastbourne Gardens	2
48, Eastbourne Gardens	2
43, Ilfracombe Gardens	2
1, York Road	2
24, Brook Street	2
11, Oxford Street	2
56, North Parade	2
5, Exchange Buildings	10
62, Whitley Road	2
86, Whitley Road	2
1, Egremont Gardens	2
112, Whitley Road	2
43, Esplanade	2
19B, Esplanade	2
15, Esplanade	2
18A, Station Road	2
23, Station Road	2
2, Clifton Terrace	2
68, Clifton Terrace	2
88, Marden Road South	2
The Hut, Hill Heads Road	1
Beckman's, Marmion Terrace	2
7, St. Ronan's Road	2
3, Earsdon Road	2
39, Victoria Terrace	10
142, Park View	12
78, Park View	9
Sunbar, Marden Road	2
Co-op. Society, Seaton Sluice	9
11, Berresford Road, Seaton Sluice	12
3 and 4, Whitley Road, Seaton Sluice	12
6, Whitley Road, Seaton Sluice	11
11, Whitley Road, Seaton Sluice	11

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

The bulk sampling of milk supplies has been carried out regularly during the year, though the total was less by 19 samples than the year 1935. This was not the fault of the department. We were restricted by the laboratory to four samples per week, and although I tried to increase this amount the laboratory officials were unable to cope with any extra samples. I thank Dr. Messer and his staff at Newburn for their assistance on many occasions.

The following samples were taken and examined: —

Number of samples taken	206
Number of samples examined for Coliform Bacilli	205
Number of samples examined for Bacterial count	205
Number of samples examined for Tubercle Bacilli	204

There has been an improvement in the cleanliness of the milk, though there is room for further efforts to produce a clean milk supply. It is still a matter of regret that some producers do not seem to be able to produce clean milk for any lengthy period.

The Accredited Milk Scheme has made progress during the year and about 200 gallons of Tubercular Tested milk is sold (at ordinary milk price) per day excluding Tubercular Tested bottled milk which is sold in large quantities in the area.

I hope, in 1937, to introduce a card index system with each farmer, in order that his record can easily be traced over a period, which will be more convenient than the register now in use.

The “accommodation milk” which is sent into this district leaves much to be desired. Naturally this is sent in from large combines where milk is collected from all sources and is sent to any purveyor who requires extra milk, and on many occasions in this area, it has been sent in another producer’s can, which creates difficulty when collecting samples, in addition to being an offence under the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915. Some of this milk has proved, on analysis, to be filthy, and I regret, on many occasions, that I am not the officer for the purposes of the Sale of Food Adulteration Act, 1928, as undoubtedly persons selling such milk are doing so to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Numerous circulars relating to the production of clean milk were sent to the various producers and milk purveyors, and copies of every bacteriological report (whether good or bad) were sent to the producers concerned.

Bacterial Count.

The standard aimed at, to be satisfactory, was 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre or below.

205 samples were tested and 28 were found not to comply with the above standard. If such milk is produced outside the district the Local Authority is notified immediately and a copy of the report is enclosed.

There appears to be some doubt in certain circles as to whether the "Methylene Blue" test gives all it is required to do. It is admitted that it has a slight experimental error. Most certainly it is much more difficult to instruct the producer in the intricacies of such test—whereas with the bacterial count, the farmer knew that he must be below a certain number of organisms.

The following table gives the samples and organisms:

Over 200,000 per c.c.	28
Under 200,000 per c.c.	176
Samples not tested	1

Standard Adopted for the Presence of Bacillus Coli.

The standard adopted is very high. There must not be any Bacillus Coli in more than one tube of .01 cubic centimetre.

The Bacillus Coli test has its defects and disadvantages, and has been found, on investigation, to be unreliable, because no satisfactory medium has been found to distinguish, with any reliability, between coliform and non coliform organisms or various types of Bacillus Coli.

The number of samples which were unsatisfactory upon examination was 15 in this area, and 25 from producers and retailers with premises outside the district, making a total of 40. This compares favourably with the total of 75 unsatisfactory samples which were taken last year, and is undoubtedly a great improvement. Immediately the report of an unsatisfactory sample is received, the farm is visited, and the milking of the herd, utensils, mechanical milkers and the condition of cows and byres are all observed; warnings are issued if necessary; also "clean milk" bulletins

are posted up on the premises. In the case of outside farms, the authorities are notified, a copy of the bacteriological report is enclosed, and also a copy is sent to the producer. The following table gives the number of samples examined, and the results which were taken:—

COLIFORM BACILLI.	MILK PRODUCED.		TOTAL,
	IN WHITLEY AND MONK-SEATON	OUTSIDE WHITLEY AND MONK-SEATON	
Coliform Bacilli present in two or more tubes	15	25	40
Not present	35	130	165
TOTAL	50	155	205

Elimination of Tuberculous Infection from the Milk Supply of the District.

The activities in connection with the elimination of Tuberculous Infection from the milk supply of the district are as follows:—

- (a) The Biological testing of samples of milk in bulk.
- (b) Veterinary examination of herds where any sample is found to be positive.

The powers for the necessary administration duties in this connection are conferred by:—

Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915.
Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.
Milk and Dairies Special Designation Order, 1936.
Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

It is very important that bulk sampling of milk should be carried out regularly and a good deal of the milk is obtained from farms and producers within a radius of 60 miles. Much of the area is rural in character, and I have tried, as far as possible, to obtain at least four samples from each producer.

204 samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle bacilli and 15 were found to be positive. 3 cavies died—consequently the result of 3 samples could not be obtained.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

(a) FROM LOCAL FARMS.			(b) FROM FARMS OUTSIDE WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON.		
SAMPLE No.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORGANISMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE	COLIFORM BACILLI PRESENT IN TWO OR MORE TUBES.	SAMPLE No.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORGANISMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE	COLIFORM BACILLI PRESENT IN TWO OR MORE TUBES.
1	10,500	not present	2	1,560	not present
3	36,200	do.	11	14,100	do.
4	198,000	do.	13	27,800	do.
5	11,800	do.	14	6,500	do.
6	1,230	do.	15	4,700	do.
7	6,300	do.	16	2,190	do.
8	1,050	do.	18	31,000	do.
9	6,500	do.	19	3,400	do.
10	55,000	do.	20	5,100	do.
12	5,700	do.	21	2,880	do.
43	8,100	present	22	1,570	do.
54	109,000	do.	23	1,700	do.
55	12,500	not present	24	740	do.
56	19,500	do.	25	8,300	do.
58	2,370	do.	26	10,100	do.
60	88,000	do.	27	6,200	present
61	64,000	do.	28	2,520	not present
62	8,200	do.	32	480	do.
63	8,700	do.	33	1,720	do.
64	25,600	do.	34	1,560	do.
81	62,200	present	35	970	do.
85	6,400	not present	37	111,000	do.
87	290	do.	38	9,900	do.
88	2,570	do.	39	2,800	do.
105	45,200	do.	40	1,230	do.
106	214,000	do.	41	1,210	do.
107	4,900	do.	42	1,310	do.
108	58,200	present	44	179,000	do.
109	454,000	do.	45	920	do.
133	170,000	not present	46	3,220	do.
137	34,400	do.	47	3,650	do.
138	64,000	do.	48	2,260	do.
139	17,900	present	51	131,000	do.
140	Over 1 mill.	do.	52	24,000	do.
141	Over 1 mill.	do.	53	109,000	present
142	Over 1 mill.	do.	57	7,300	not present
143	Over 1 mill.	do.	59	364,000	do.
148	Over 1 mill.	do.	65	11,100	do.
152	13,600	not present	66	16,600	do.
153	Sample taken for T.B.	from 1 cow only	67	8,700	do.
155	Over 1 mill.	present	68	233,000	do.
158	197,000	do.	70	2,030	do.
179	29,400	do.	71	1,620	do.
181	870	not present	72	6,500	do.
182	3,040	present	73	11,300	do.
184	12,500	not present	74	402,000	do.
188	18,000	do.	75	Over 1 mill.	do.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK—*contd.*

(a) FROM LOCAL FARMS.			(b) FROM FARMS OUTSIDE WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON.		
SAMPLE No.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORGANISMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE	COLIFORM BACILLI PRESENT IN TWO OR MORE TUBES.	SAMPLE No.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORGANISMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE	COLIFORM BACILLI PRESENT IN TWO OR MORE TUBES.
189	290	not present	76	688,000	not present
200	512,000	do.	77	447,000	do.
201	13,300	do.	78	35,400	do.
202	20,260	do.	79	13,200	do.
			80	1,470	do.
			82	2,100	do.
			83	1,430	do.
			84	23,300	do.
			86	970	do.
			89	3,420	do.
			90	4,100	do.
			91	712,000	present
			92	691,000	not present
			95	3,760	do.
			96	16,300	do.
			102	4,680	do.
			103	460	do.
			104	3,920	do.
			110	6,700	do.
			112	111,000	do.
			113	18,600	do.
			114	10,900	present
			115	56,000	not present
			116	22,600	present
			117	26,800	do.
			118	2,700	not present
			119	960	do.
			120	56,000	do.
			122	380	do.
			123	3,440	present
			124	538,000	do.
			125	42,600	not present
			126	10,500	do.
			127	2,880	do.
			128	910	do.
			129	6,800	do.
			130	240,000	present
			131	3,000	not present
			132	1,160	do.
			134	2,240	present
			136	440,000	not present
			144	Over 1 mill.	present
			146	5,300	not present
			147	11,200	do.
			154	13,500	present
			156	173,000	not present
			157	1,040	do.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK—*contd.*

(a) FROM LOCAL FARMS.			(b) FROM FARMS OUTSIDE WHILTEY AND MONKSEATON.		
SAMPLE No.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORGANISMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE	COLIFORM BACILLI PRESENT IN TWO OR MORE TUBES.	SAMPLE No.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORGANISMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE	COLIFORM BACILLI PRESENT IN TWO OR MORE TUBES.
			159	249,000	present
			160	780	not present
			161	6,700	do.
			163	8,300	do.
			164	1,310	do.
			165	82,000	present
			166	1,610	not present
			167	10,500	do.
			168	Over 1 mill.	present
			169	4,300	not present
			170	88,000	present
			171	34,400	not present
			172	2,650	do.
			173	6,900	present
			174	18,100	not present
			176	47,000	present
			177	34,500	not present
			178	2,740	do.
			180	4,320	do.
			185	5,200	do.
			187	1,240	do.
			190	1,220	do.
			191	27,000	present
			192	10,900	not present
			193	4,500	do.
			194	3,800	do.
			196	770	do.
			197	1,440	do.
			198	800	do.
			199	6,200	do.
			204	308,000	present
			205	250,000	not present
			206	22,800	present
			207	1,460	not present

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK—*contd.*

(a) FROM LOCAL FARMS.			(b) FROM FARMS OUTSIDE WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON.		
SAMPLE No.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORGANISMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE	COLIFORM BACILLI PRESENT IN TWO OR MORE TUBES.	SAMPLE No.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORGANISMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE	COLIFORM BACILLI PRESENT IN TWO OR MORE TUBES.
				"CERTIFIED"	
			17	270	not present
			97	490	do.
			99	2,790	do.
			11	2,370	do.
				GRADE "A (T T)"	
			29	410	not present
			135	2,280	do.
				"PASTEURISED"	
			121	5,300	not present
				GRADE 'A'	
			30	374,000	not present
			31	4,200	present
			36	1,150	not present
			49	7,100	do.
			50	4,460	do.
			69	17,100	do.
			93	3,060	do.
			94	5,500	do.
			98	1,070	do.
			100	29,000	do.
			101	71,000	do.
				T.T.	
			149	19,700	present
			150	4,100	do.
			162	Over 1 mill.	do.
			183	4,900	not present
			186	1,980	do.
			195	134,000	do.
				T.T. CERTIFIED	
			151	1,690	not present
				ACCREDITED	
			175	1,630	not present
			203	2,880	do.

The County Medical Officer of Health's Department is notified under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies' Consolidation Act, 1915, and any "positive" report on a dairy herd is notified.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Certain forms of bovine tuberculosis are notifiable under this Order and cases are brought to light by the submission of bulk samples of milk to the laboratory and the subsequent "positive" reports thereon and also by the inspection of the dairy herds concerned, by the Veterinary Inspector. In some cases the farmer or Veterinary Surgeon in attendance, notify some of the suspected cases, and provision is made for the payment of compensation to the owners of slaughtered animals, in ratio, to whatever extent the disease has progressed. The Order is worked in conjunction with the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

9 cows were slaughtered under the Order, due to our activities in the taking of bulk samples of milk.

The Milk Special Designation Order, 1936.

The use of graded Milk within the district continues to increase.

- 15 Dairies are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.
- 2 Dairies bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk on the premises
- 9 Dairies are licensed to sell "Accredited" Milk.
- 1 Dairy bottles "Accredited" Milk on the premises.
- 1 Dairy sells "Pasteurised" Milk.

A number of samples of graded milk were taken and the reports submitted to the Ministry of Health.

2 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 1 Grade "A" sample did not comply with the Order.

This new order has certainly clarified the designations of Special milks, but there is still room for further improvement. In my opinion there should only be one grade Tuberculin Tested Milk.

The whole of the Railway Stations within the area have been visited daily and a total of 550 visits were made during the year.

It was necessary to serve 15 notices on the owners of rusty churns, the insides of which were not capable of being readily cleansed, and also on dairymen to swill out the cans before returning to the owners.

The two milk waggon which bring in milk from the Alnwick and Morpeth, also Allendale, rural areas, are frequently stopped and thoroughly examined, and the whole of the "graded" churns are also inspected to see that they are sealed and properly labelled.

90 notices were served during the year to limewash the cowsheds, dairies, and to groom the cows.

Sterilised Milk.

There are, at the present time 60 shops in the district which are selling sterilised milk. The sources of supply are from firms in Newcastle, South Shields and Gateshead, who bring in supplies on Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week. These shops are visited two and three times per year and instructions are issued that no seals must be broken before delivery to the consumer.

Scheme for the Provision of Milk for School Children.

The Milk Act, 1934 and the Milk-in-Schools Scheme of the Milk Marketing Board has made it possible to inaugurate an extended scheme for the provision of milk in schools. The main object is, that the number of school children shall be afforded facilities for obtaining Milk in $\frac{1}{3}$ -pint bottles (complete with "straws") at the reduced price of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle.

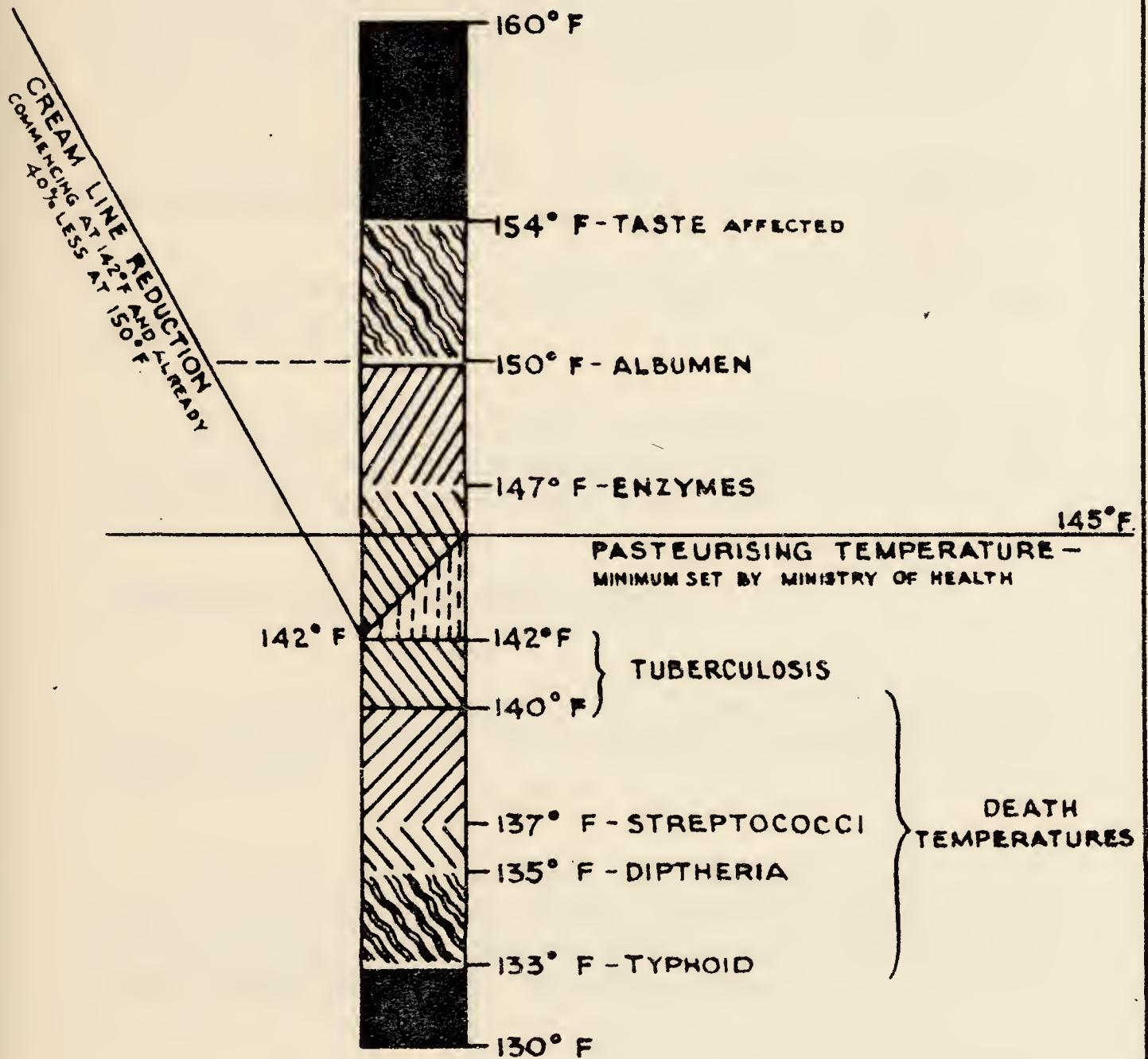
It is essential that the milk supplies should be tested regularly, as I know from practical experience, that "accommodation milk" has been supplied to schools which, when submitted to the laboratory, did not comply with the requirements of ordinary whole milk.

All school milk should be supplied from a specified source in order that any "positive" sample obtained, could be easily traced.

The sampling of milk supplies in schools should be pursued in a vigorous manner. This would not only help to safeguard the children from tuberculous infection, but would be of material assistance in raising the standard of milk throughout the Administrative County.

PASTEURISATION CHART

DEATH TEMPERATURES OF PATHOGENIC BACTERIA AND CRITICAL TEMPERATURES OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF MILK FOR A HOLDING PERIOD OF 30 MINUTES.



NOTE THAT ALL THE PATHOGENIC BACTERIA ARE DESTROYED BELOW 142° F. CREAM LINE IS AFFECTED AT 142° F AND OTHER PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS FROM 147° F UPWARDS.

DEATH TEMPERATURES AMENDED IN CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS TO CONFORM WITH MEMORANDUM ON "BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN MAN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFECTION BY MILK".

Pasteurised Milk.

A large amount of Pasteurised Milk is sold in bottles in the area, and this has a tendency to increase. It is re-tailed by the North Shields Co-operative Society.

Many objections have been raised, the chief one being that it facilitates the disposal of unclean milk. This objection has no grounds whatever, as the most that pasteurisation can do, is to secure a temporary arrest in the souring process.

Pasteurisation is the revealer of faults in milk, and not the concealer.

The chart on the previous page will give you some idea of the advantages

Pasteurisation is a measure of safeguarding which has no alternative, and it eliminates the possibility of infection and the daily fears which that engenders.

Labelling of Cans and Milk Vessels.

A number of warnings were issued to producers and dairymen to have their correct names and addresses placed on the churns.

The large firms who supply accommodation milk in this district were also warned to stop supplying producers milk in other peoples' cans, as this practice was most confusing when samples of the milk were being taken.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

The slaughtering of all animals for human consumption is carried out in the Council's Public slaughterhouses, Hill Heads.

At the end of the year, preparations were being made to erect an up-to-date Pig Slaughter House complete with cooling room, which will provide a long felt want.

Their were 14 tenants at the end of the year.

The inspection of carcasses is very rigid and in strict accordance with the Recommendations of the Royal Commission and Memo 62 Foods.

The bulk of the animals now arrive in motor trucks from Newcastle, whilst a small number arrive by rail from Morpeth.

All animals are inspected and any diseased or damaged animal is slaughtered immediately.

The Cash Bolt Pistol still continues to do its work in a satisfactory manner.

The regular slaughtering days are from Monday until Saturday. Permission is granted, on application, to slaughter on Sunday during the summer months, but no carcasses must be removed until inspection has been carried out. A post mortem examination is carried out on each animal and every organ is subjected to incision and minute inspection.

The slaughterhouses are visited three and four times each day and during the year 1,172 visits were made.

4 pigs were inspected on farms; these were to be used for home consumption. Two cows were slaughtered on farms with Tuberculosis which were traced through calves affected with Generalised T.B. in the Slaughterhouses.

During the year the number of animals slaughtered and examined was 8652. This is a reduction on last year's total, and is accounted for by the price of lambs being high during the summer months.

The following carcasses and organs were condemned and destroyed as being diseased and unfit for human consumption.

Condemned Meat and Foodstuffs, 1936.

133 pigs' heads.
 43 pigs' plucks.
 39 pigs' livers.
 32 sets of pigs' intestines.
 Forequarters of 8 pigs.
 Forequarters and all organs of 2 pigs.
 4 pigs and all organs.
 1 leg of pork.
 1 set of Mesenteric Fats.
 5½ lbs. of pork.
 Piece of loin.
 11 sheep's plucks.
 12 sheeps' livers.
 1 sheep's head.
 2½ sheep and all organs.
 1 neck of lamb.
 22 beasts' lungs.
 15½ beasts' livers.
 9 beasts' heads.
 10 beasts' hearts.
 10 sets of intestines.
 2 kidneys.
 2 beasts and all organs.
 3 forequarters and all organs.
 1 skirt.
 2 sets of oementum fats and part of stomach.
 1 set of intestines.
 1 set of lungs.
 32½ lbs. of beef.
 2 calves' heads.
 126 lbs. of chilled beef.
 25 lbs. of chilled lamb.
 1 shank of imported beef, 22 lbs.
 14 lbs. of imported chops.
 3½ lbs. of veal.
 7 calves' plucks.
 1 set of calf's intestines.
 3 sets of lungs.
 1 tin of turkey, ham and tongue roll.
 1 rabbit
 ½ a cod.

Total weight of meat, etc., condemned and destroyed was
7,385 lbs.

Fresh Meat from Outside Sources.

A large amount of dead English meat entered the district from Newcastle, North Shields, Wallsend, Earsdon and Seaton Delaval, and approximately 450 tons and numerous offals were examined during the year.

Routine inspection of all meat shops in the area was carried out at least once or twice per week to inspect the dead meat bought by local butchers.

The following meat was seized and condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Article	lbs.	Disease.
26½ Pigs' Heads	239½	Tuberculosis.
4 Forequarters	32	„
1 Pig	77	„
1 Pig's Pluck	9	Cirrhosis.
1 Pig's Leg	9	Bruising.
Chilled Beef	181	Bone Taint.
1 Shank Imported Beef	6	Unsound.
Beef	2¾	Bruising.
Beast's Liver	3	Cirrhosis.
½ Beast's Liver	7	Abscesses..
	<hr/> 566½ <hr/>	

The above meat was sent in from the city of Newcastle. The Authorities were notified, and the name of the wholesale dealer furnished, from where the meat had been purchased.

Total animals Slaughtered during 1936.

Month.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
January ...	54	17	354	149	574
February ...	70	31	454	233	788
March ...	56	31	340	176	603
April ...	55	29	340	135	559
May ...	71	23	480	140	714
June ...	56	13	441	112	622
July ...	57	13	625	127	822
August ...	76	20	807	127	1030
September ...	53	13	457	138	681
October ...	82	30	472	210	794
November ...	70	19	415	151	655
December ...	81	27	482	220	810
	781	266	5667	1938	8652

Table showing list of unsound meat condemned and surrendered giving weights and causes of condemnation in monthly order.

Whitley and Monkseaton.

Month.	Un- sound- ness.	Tuber- culosis	Cirr- hosis	Absc- esses.	Nec- rosis.	Pneu- monia	Cysts	Flukes	Peri- card- itis	Pent- esto- mum Foci.	Bruis- ing.	Neph- ritis.	Total
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
January ...	6	469	31	12	...	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	528
February ...	...	1147	20	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1181
March ...	14	346	67	14	...	159	..	18	...	...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	629 $\frac{3}{4}$
April ...	...	357	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
May ...	...	933	6	...	...	...	.../	...	...	...	...	65	1004
June ...	...	506	14	...	6	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	570
July ...	2	212	50	...	...	14	...	12	...	10	...	...	300
August ...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	206 $\frac{1}{2}$
September...	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	287	39	11	...	18	3	...	...	6	...	...	395 $\frac{1}{4}$
October ...	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	356 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	12	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	433 $\frac{1}{4}$
November ...	5	803	3	28	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	881
December ...	...	732 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	51	...	4	...	...	...	...	822 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTAL ...	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	6251 $\frac{1}{2}$	363	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	333	3	34	...	44	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	7385

The amount of chilled and frozen meat is becoming more favourable with the residents, especially New Zealand lamb, which has a ready sale in the months of March, April, May, June and July, until the English lamb becomes cheaper. A large number of these lambs are inspected regularly in the meat shops owing to the fact that only ten per cent. are examined at the port of entry. The carcasses are examined by incision for such diseases as Caseous Lymphadenitis or Pseudo Tuberculosis Onchieriasis and Bone Taint.

158 lbs. of chilled meat and 29 lbs. of imported lamb was condemned and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

The total number of visits made to meat, fish and poultry shops during the year was 2,455.

During the year, a number of pigs from small holders were slaughtered in the Slaughter Houses. A fee of 4d. per head is charged.

Bills were posted up and down the area during the year, giving details of the Meat Regulations, and Circulars were sent round to farmers and butchers, pointing out their duties under the various Acts and Orders.

The type of animals which are slaughtered in the Slaughter Houses are of the highest quality and it is questionable whether any other area can display any higher grade of meat. The local butchers are to be complimented on their efforts to supply the best article possible.

Travelling Meat Shops.

A large number of inspections were carried out on meat hawking vans which retail meat within the area, especially at Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley.

45 lbs. of meat was seized which was affected with Tuberculosis the carcass of which had been slaughtered in another district. The Slaughter House was visited and the Manager pleaded ignorance. He was severely warned by the Inspector for not notifying the existence of disease in the carcass.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The provisions of this Act were strictly enforced in this area. The working condition of the humane killer has been carefully watched to prevent any accidents or cruelty.

6 slaughtermen made application for licences to slaughter and stun animals during the year. Each applicant must demonstrate before me his ability to stun and slaughter before he is recommended to the Committee and Council for a licence.

The Removal of Slaughterhouse Offal.

The blood and offals produced during the slaughtering operations was removed daily during the summer months and three and four times per week in the winter months. The removal was carried out by the covered refuse collectors. This garbage was disinfected and buried on the tip in accordance with the Ministry of Health's recommendations.

A total of 183 tons was removed during the year. This is a valuable by-product, which I think is being wasted; by treatment in an offal plant, it could be made into a valuable fertiliser.

Inspection of Fish, Poultry and Other Foods' Premises.

All fish and poultry are inspected at least once per week and 1 rabbit, $\frac{1}{2}$ cod, and 1 large tin of ham roll were seized and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

The open fish windows are still with us, and no legislation has been introduced to prevent the dust accumulating all over the fish when there is a strong wind blowing.

Tinned and bottled fish are regularly inspected.

Multiple grocers shops are inspected as regularly as possible.

Ice Cream.

We are still without any powers to enforce registration of ice cream premises and hawkers, though efforts were made to introduce clauses in the Local Act which was defeated.

The ice cream factories were visited regularly and 121 visits were made. The premises on the whole were kept in a cleanly condition. A large amount of the retailers are supplied from these premises.

The number of hand barrows and horse vehicles continue to increase and most of these come from outside districts. Many of them were inspected.

Bakehouses.

All Bakehouses are visited regularly and particular attention is paid to the condition of the premises and conveniences.

Details of notices and inspection of Factories and Workshops carried out will be found in the Report of the Medical Officer.

Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens.

494 inspections were carried out to Cafes and Restaurant kitchens. The lower promenade shops were also inspected regularly. The aim of the Department is to visit this type of premises at least once per week. The quality of food sold was very high, though a quantity of chilled steak and lamb was used. The premises were kept in a cleanly condition.

Fish Barrows and Stalls.

During the summer months, regular visits were made to the fish stalls which are placed on Watts Slope, in order to inspect the lobsters, crabs and shell fish exposed for sale.

Warnings were issued to remove the refuse produced therefrom, which, when left at night, caused a nuisance.

It is desirable that some agreement should be made for the tenants to remove their own refuse each night.

The fish hawkers barrows are examined regularly for cleanliness, and also the fish which is exposed for sale.

A number of hawkers were warned to clean their carts and provide adequate covering (of a washable nature) instead of hessian sacking.

Sale of Food (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

This Act is administered by the County Council Inspectors and any breaches thereof are reported.

Merchandise Marks Acts and Orders.

These Orders are, at the present time, carried out by the County Inspectors. In my opinion, all the orders relating to imported fish, chilled or frozen meat, should be delegated to the Local Authority's Sanitary Inspector, whether he is the authority for the sale of Foods and Drugs or not, as he holds a special qualification for the inspection of such commodities and is capable of exercising more supervision of the premises.

Hundreds of chilled and frozen kidneys are sold as English kidneys.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

This Act, with its numerous Orders, is designed to standardise under grades of various kinds of agricultural and horticultural produce which is sold to the public.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The diseases of Animals Act, 1894 to 1935 with a large number of Orders made thereunder, confer wide powers on the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Authorities to control the 14 notifiable contagious diseases of animals.

There were no cases of Swine Fever in the district during the year.

Notices.

During the year it was found necessary to serve 34 notices.

17 to cleanse Slaughter and Hunger Houses.

13 for breaches of Meat Regulations, 1924-1935.

2 for breach of Food Orders.

1 to provide a Refrigerator.

1 to cease keeping fish amongst potatoes.

ROUTINE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT AND NOTICES SERVED.

During the year every effort has been made to maintain the high standard of inspection as in previous years, and every available opportunity has been utilised to achieve this object.

A large amount of repairs, drainage and structural defects have been dealt with in Seaton Sluice, Old Hartley, and Murton.

It was found necessary, during the year, under the Public Health Act, Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, Regulations, Factory and Workshops, Housing Acts and By-laws to serve 2,790 notices, in 70 cases Second notices, and in 403 cases it was necessary to issue Formal Notices.

Details of defects and nuisances will be found in the Appendix.

Housing.

Much work has been entailed in preparation of the Overcrowding Survey, Slum Clearance, details of which will be found in the Report of the Medical Officer.

Smoke Abatement.

Observations were kept on the Laundries and Convalescent Home during the year but no breaches of the Act were observed. A good deal of the smoke nuisance is caused by domestic chimneys.

I am indebted to Inspector Barclay for the following details of proceedings taken against offenders:—

Number of persons summoned	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons ordered to pay costs.
8	5	3

Offensive Trades.

There has been no new offensive trades established during the year, though two applications were pending for the Council's decision. The number on the register at present is 4 fried fish shops, three in Whitley Bay and one in Seaton Sluice, and 1 tripe boiler in the Hill Heads Slaughter Houses.

During the year a number of applications were made to establish a fish fryers premises in Whitley Bay, but none were granted.

Premises were visited regularly to examine the fish sold, and also the fats used for frying. 47 were made at night and during the day. The premises, on the whole, were found to be in a cleanly condition. The Victoria Fisheries, Victoria Terrace, were entirely reconstructed on the most up to date hygienic principles. New ranges were installed, complete with motors to draw away the smell of burning fats. The Arcade Fisheries were also fitted out with white glazed asbestos and the fish gutting shed was re-roofed and the walls rendered in cement mortar.

Daily visits were made to the tripe boiler in the Slaughter Houses.

Polluted Water Supplies.

Water from the Tynemouth main was piped to the Bee Hive Inn and Briar Dene Farm and the old wells were not used.

DRAINAGE, SANITARY ADMINISTRATION, HOUSING REPAIRS, CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS, PROVISION OF WASHING SINKS AND LAYING OF WATER INSIDE PREMISES AND ABOLITION OF ASHPAILS RECESSES TO PORTABLE ASHBINS.

Much time has been spent after the usual office hours in dealing with the ever increasing duties involved in dealing with the various aspects of Sanitary and Health Duties. A great deal of work has been carried out at Seaton Sluice in dealing with the appalling conditions existing.

A total of 41 privy middens were converted to water-closets during the year, and a number of these were done "in default" by the Council. The type of privy midden which was in use, and also the construction thereof, was extremely bad, some being in a state of collapse.

The work carried out was of the highest standard and the syphonic lead lined cisterns continue to give entire satisfaction. There is no comparison with the antideluvian iron cisterns which are still being used in great numbers in this area on new buildings. The self same cisterns were condemned years ago by many local authorities as obsolete.

37 wet ashpits were abolished and tapered galvanised ashbins with lids provided.

A large number of old drains in this area were examined and at least the drains in connection with 14 houses were found not to be connected to the sewer. There were holes in the pipes and the liquid filth had run down into the ground for some years. A number of the gully traps had no bottoms in, and the whole of the ground was in a most filthy and polluted condition.

A number of houses in this part of the area only had a stand pipe in the yard from which to draw their supplies of water, and the whole of the water for domestic and drinking purposes had to be carried inside and outside again, which involved extra work on the members of the household. During the year 47 sinks were fitted and the water carried into the premises, which proved a great advantage to the tenants.

107 Waterclosets were provided during the year and a number of old fashioned types of closet basin were removed and modern pedestal basins provided.

134 new gullies were fixed. 100 new chambers constructed in 9 inch brickwork, 1,027 yards of drainage were relaid on up to date lines, and covered with 4 inches to 6 inches of concrete.

It was found necessary to provide 67 intercepting traps, a number of which had galvanised or brass locking stoppers.

134 yards of soil pipe were renewed in heavy cast iron pipe and finished off with special lead terminals, which are far superior to the cheap and unsatisfactory wire balloon gratings.

309 water tests, 97 smoke tests and 29 colour tests were applied to old and new drains.

1,052 visits were made to drainage and conversion work in progress.

Further progress was made in the abolition of the insufficient and insanitary recesses which open on to the back thoroughfares, and the sanitary pails contained therein. The number converted during the year was 83.

Elementary Schools.

During the year, the six schools were visited regularly for the purpose of examining the lavatory and washing accommodation.

9 notices were forwarded to the County Director of Education and School managers wherever defects were found and the matters complained of were remedied without delay.

Places of Public Entertainment.

The inspection of Cinemas and other places of public resort were inspected in accordance with the circular of the Ministry of Health, No. 120. The 8 premises concerned were inspected at least 4 times during the year and it was found necessary to serve 6 notices on the respective managers.

Public Houses—Sanitary Accommodation.

A number of inspections were carried out during the year to refreshment houses in connection with the condition of the urinals and sanitary conditions.

The Station Hotel urinal and lavatory accommodation was found to be unsatisfactory and there was not sufficient accommodation for the separation of the sexes. The entire lavatory accommodation has now been entirely reconstructed.

Alterations were also carried out at the Victoria Hotel.

The Robin Hood Inn, Murton Village, was rebuilt and the old privy middens were abolished and sufficient water-closet and urinal accommodation provided.

I also made representations to the owners of the Black Horse Inn, Monkseaton with reference to the rotting condition of the roof timbers, dampness, and insufficient sanitary accommodation, and after an interview they decided to build a new Hotel and demolish the old building. This was in course of erection at the end of the year. The Bee Hive Inn has modernised urinals fixed and the whole of the drainage relaid, water was also provided and the polluted well closed.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There was one caravan and two Bungalows in the district at the end of the year. One of the bungalows is situated on the Earsdon Road and is brought to the notice of the Council as a temporary building every twelve months. It is provided with drainage and is in a good condition. The other bungalow is situated at the junction of Murton Village and Tynemouth boundary. There is no drainage; the water is obtained from Moor Cottage.

The Caravan is situated in front of Mr. Potts' Farm, Murton, and has no sanitary convenience, drainage, or water supply and is in a dilapidated state. It is hoped that this caravan will be moved when the houses are erected in connection with the Slum Clearance programme. The number of adults in occupation at the end of the year was 6.

The Caravan at the rear of the Empress Ballroom was moved at the end of May and was taken out of the district.

The van situated at the rear of Gallagher's Building was removed to the White Cottage and is used for storing poultry food.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts and Orders.

Details of the inspections carried out and notices served will be found in the report of the Medical Officer.

Removal of Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

During the past twelve months I received from the Medical Officer of Health 230 cases of Infectious diseases and acting on his instructions I had the cases needing hospital treatment, removed to the Isolation Hospitals at Scaffold Hill and The Grange.

Shops Act, 1934.

140 premises were inspected in pursuance of the sanitary section of the above Act and the provision for suitable heating and ventilation was made.

It was necessary to serve 50 notices. 7 additional waterclosets were provided for the use of mixed staffs so that separate accommodation for each sex could be made.

Heating apparatus was fixed in 25 shops so that a sufficient and suitable temperature could be maintained.

The Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company produced a suitable gas heater for each type of premises and this found favour with the majority of owners.

Suitable washing facilities were also provided at 18 shops which was a source of satisfaction to the employees. The Shops' Inspector reports to me any premises which do not comply with the sanitary and heating sections of the Act, and inspections are carried out immediately, and notices issued.

Strict supervision is kept on any new shops to see that the requirements of the Act are being carried out.

The Surveyor has been requested to see that the plans have the necessary accommodation provided for, before the Council approves.

Disinfection.

It was found necessary to disinfect 190 rooms during the year following cases of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases. 11 Schools were also disinfected.

The method of disinfection is the same as in previous years, viz.: powdered Formalin and Permanganate of Potash, well mixed, and the addition of warm water. Liquid Formalin is sprayed where convenient.

In dirty houses, sulphur candles are burnt after spraying with zaldecide solution.

In the appendixes will be found the usual data and also the financial statements for your perusal.

In concluding this report, I should like to pay a tribute to your retiring Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Sparks, for his help and kindly advice which he has so unstintingly given to me during the past $8\frac{1}{2}$ years.

I thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for all the assistance and support they have given to me during the year.

The Officials of various departments for their co-operation, the senior and junior members of my Staff who have assisted me in a conscientious and able manner, and last but not least, the outside staffs engaged in Refuse Collection, Disposal and Street Cleansing, who by their industry and loyalty have contributed to the successful performance of the work entailed.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. HOLDEN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

APPENDIX I.

CLEANSING SERVICE.—House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1936.

Item	Particulars.	1. Collection with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.			2. Disposal with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.			Total with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded					
		Included			Excluded			Included			Excluded		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Gross Exp.	4381	9	4	3858	2	7	753	0	4	586	0	2
2	„ Income	33	11	4	33	11	4	86	17	3	86	17	3
3	Net Cost.	4347	18	0	3824	11	3	666	3	1	499	2	11
	<u>UNIT COSTS.</u>												
4	Gross Exp. (per ton)	9	10.9		8	8.8		1	8.5		1	3.9	
5	„ Income (per ton)	0.9			0.9			2.4			2.4		
6	Net Cost (per ton)	9	10		8	7.9		1	6.1		1	1.5	
7	Net Cost per 1000 population.	158	2	2	139	1	6	24	4	4	18	2	11
8	Net cost per 1000 houses, or prem- ises from which refuse is collected	511	10	4	449	19	0	78	7	5	58	14	5

9	Total refuse collected (in tons) (A., E., or T.—see note (c)) (Actual)	8837
10	Population ; Middle of 1935— according to Registrar-General's estimate	27,500
11	Area (Statute acres)—Land and Inland water	3,612
12	Weight—(in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (366 days to year)	17.6
13	Number of houses and premises (see note (d))	8,500

APPENDIX 1 *continued.*

14	Method of Collection :—			No. of Vehicles.	Percentage of refuse collected.
	Horse vehicles....	....	....	—	—
	Mechanical Vehicles	....	....	5*	100%
	Container system (combination of mechanical and horse vehicles			—	—

* 1 machine dual purpose used on gully emptying 2 & 3 times per week.

15	Method of disposal :—				Percentage of refuse dealt with.
	Crude tipping	....	....	....	—
	Controlled tipping (<i>i.e.</i> on lines of Ministry's precaution for tipping)....				100
	Incineration	....	....	....	—
	Separation and Incineration	....	....	....	—
	Pulverisation	....	....	....	—
	Barging to sea	....	....	....	—
	Other methods (specifying them)				—

16 Average length of haul to point of disposal (miles)—

Whitley Refuse.	87%	....	1 mile
Seaton Sluice Refuse.	13%		3 miles

17 No. of employees, other than clerical :—

	Collection.		Disposal.	
Foremen	One who is partly responsible for	street cleansing	
Others	17 men.	2 men and 1 boy

Amounts (if any) included against Item 1 in respect of :—

	Collection.		Disposal.	
(i) <i>new</i> plant (as distinct from repairs or renewals) provided out of revenue	£56	—
(ii) depreciation	—	—
(iii) central administrative expenses	—	—
(iv) Council's contributions to superannuation funds	—	—

APPENDIX II.

The following table gives the amount of House and
Trade Refuse disposed of

DESCRIPTION.	1935-1936.		
	PER ANNUM, TONS.	PER WEEK (52) TONS	PER DAY (365) TONS
House and Trade Refuse disposed of	8837	169.94	23.11
Refuse per Head of Population	6.42 cwts.	13.82 lbs.	1.96 lbs
Refuse per 1000, of Population	321 tons	6.17 tons	17.6 cwts.
Refuse per House ...	1.03 cwts.	44.3 lbs.	6.3 lbs.
Refuse per 1000, Houses	1039 tons	19.6 tons	2.8 tons

APPENDIX III.

Average cost of collection and disposal of refuse for the year
1934-35 per 1000 houses.

(Number of boroughs and districts shown in brackets.)

Population.	Col- lection.	Dis- posal.	Collection and Disposal.
	£	£	£
Under 30,000	459. (87)	159 (87)	610. (104)
30,000 and under 50,000 ...	442. (98)	168 (98)	628. (101)
50,000 and under 100,000	489. (76)	241 (76)	730 (79)
100,000 and under 200,000	562 (45)	294 (45)	866 (46)
200,000 and over.	541. (23)	277 (23)	821. (24)
Whitley and Monkseaton	449	59	508

APPENDIX IV.

SEASIDE TOWNS.

Class of Authority.	GROUP A.		GROUP T.		GROUP E.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Average Weight	No.	Average Weight	No.	Average Weight	No.	Average Weight
		cwts.		cwts.		cwts.		cwts.
Under 30,000	2	19.0	5	16.7	1	17.5		
30,000 and over but under 50,000	3	16.2	5	21.1	1	23.2		
50,000 and over but under 100,000	3	14.5	4	17.4	1	12.9		
100,000 & over but under 200,000	3	15.0	1	16.9				
Whitley and Monkseaton		17.6						

APPENDIX V.

TRANSPORT. The following table gives the particulars of the Mechanical Transport owned by the Department.

No.	Make.	Carrying Capacity.	Date Purchased.	Cost.	Amount of depreciation allowed 12 months.	Present nominal value.
1	Vulcan	13 cubic yards	December, 1931	£615	£87	£175
2	Vulcan	13 cubic yards	do.	£615	£87	£175
3	Vulcan	10 cubic yards	do.	*£545	£80	£155
4	Dennis	13 cubic yards	do. 1934	**£750	£108	£427
5	Vulcan	15 cubic yards	August, 1935.	£668	**£96	£524
				£3193	£448	£1356

*Including Grit Sprayer.

**Dual Purpose Machine for Gully Emptying.

APPENDIX VI.

CLEANSING SERVICE.—STREET CLEANSING.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1936.

Item	Particulars	Street Cleansing.					
		Street Sweeping & Watering, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Gully Cleansing, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Snow removal with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
		Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	<u>Revenue Account</u>						
1	Gross expenditure	2894 10 11	2838 10 9	117 9 2	59 8 11	76 6 2	76 6 2
2	Gross income ...	5 4 2	5 4 2				
3	Net cost ...	2889 6 9	2833 6 7	117 9 2	59 8 11	76 6 2	76 6 2
	<u>Unit costs</u>						
4	Net cost per 10,000 square yds.cleansed	5 0.3	4 11.1d.				
5	Net cost, per 1,000 gullies cleansed ...			13 12 5	6 17 10		
6	Net cost per 1,000 of population ...	105 1 4	103 0 7	4 5 5	2 3 3	2 15 6	2 15 6

7 Street Cleansing :—

(a)	Number of square yards of street cleansed	....	....	80,969
(b)	Number of square yards of street cleansed multiplied by number of cleansings during year	....	....	115,000,000

8 Gully cleansing :—

(a)	Number of gullies cleansed	....	....	....	3,000 approx.
(b)	Number of gullies cleansed multiplied by number of cleansings during year	....	....	....	8,624

4 cesspools each emptied 3 times during the year.

9	Total mileage of streets cleansed (including 9.40 miles of County Roads)	46.40
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APPENDIX VI *continued.*

10	Approximate mileage cleansed daily	23.40
11	„ „ „ three times weekly	22
12	„ „ „ twice weekly	....	....	....	....	1 mile
13	„ „ „ once weekly	....	....	....	....
14	„ „ „ less than once weekly	....	....	....	....
15	Average length of haul to point of disposal (miles)	....	....	....	....	1 mile
16	No. of employees, other than clerical :—Foremen	....	One who is partly responsible for refuse collection			

Others :— 14 full time men and two sweepers who work half time
One pony cart and driver. 1 gully emptier 2 or 3 times per week, 1 driver and boy.

The amount recovered from the County Council in respect of the cleansing of County Roads was £140. This amount is not to be included against Item 2.

Amounts (if any) included against Item 1 in respect of :—

	Street sweeping and watering.	Gully cleansing	Snow removal.
(i) <i>new</i> plant (as distinct from repairs or renewals) provided from revenue	£56		
(ii) depreciation	—		
(iii) central administrative expenses	—		
(iv) Council's contributions to superannuation funds	—		

APPENDIX VII.

Number of yards of drain pipe laid	....	....	1027
„ new gullies fixed	....	....	131
„ W.C's provided	....	....	107
„ defective W.C's removed	....	....	53
„ sinks provided	....	....	47
„ chambers built	....	....	100
„ interceptors fixed	....	....	67
„ fresh air inlet pipes fixed	....	....	36
„ yards of vent shaft made good		....	134
„ water tests applied	....	....	309
„ smoke tests applied	....	....	97
„ colour tests applied	....	....	29
„ privy conversions completed		....	41
„ wet ashpits abolished	....	....	37
„ heating apparatus fixed	....	....	18
„ ashpit recess abolished	....	....	83
„ ashbins provided	....	....	386
„ trapped sink wastes provided		....	101

APPENDIX VIII.

A summary of Nuisances and other matters dealt with under the Public Health Acts, Regulations, Orders and Bye-laws.

Nature of Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
To provide ashbins	405	5	71	386
To brick up or nail up ashpit recess	99	1	39	83
To demolish privy seat	5			5
To provide W. C. basin ...	56	2	6	46
To provide sufficient W.C. accommodation	15			14
To provide wash basin	19	1	2	18
To repair or renew W.C. seat...	15		3	14
To repair or renew flush & cistern	46	1	5	41
To repair W.C. cones	27	3	4	25
To renew lead bend	2			1
To cleanse dirty W. C. ..	8			7
To repair defective overflow ...	1			1
To repair or renew vent and soil pipes	47	3	11	42
To clear choked drains	67		1	66
To provide manhole and interceptor	28	2	1	14
To relay defective drains	142	8	13	116
To renew broken manhole cover	28		4	26
To renew air shaft	4		1	4
To take out insanitary traps	30	3	6	29
To renew sewer connection ...	21			21
To provide Hopper Head ...	8			7
To repair or renew eavesgutters	89	3	15	80
To repair or renew downspouts	145	6	36	128
To repair leaky roofs	182	5	27	171
To abate dampness	126	2	27	108
To repair defective pointing ...	61	1	4	58
To repair defective brickwork ...	129	4	12	122
To renew defective chimney pots	6		2	3
To repair defective plaster ...	56	2	14	47
To stop waste of water	3			3
To clean dirty yard	27			26
To demolish defective ashpit and privy	36		22	24
To provide trapped sink waste pipe	116	5	15	101
CARRIED FORWARD	2049	57	341	1837

APPENDIX VIII *Continued*)

Nature of Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
BROUGHT FORWARD	2049	57	341	1837
To provide covered manure pit	7		1	6
To demolish insanitary rain-water well	5			5
To repair defective setpot	7			7
To provide washing boiler ...	6		2	4
To provide sink	33	1	3	29
To repair defective bath ..	2			2
To remove straw from yard	3			3
To repair burst water pipe ...	10			10
To repair insanitary urinal stalls	4			4
To remove rain-water barrel ...	1			1
To provide sink and drain	13		3	8
To repair hot water system ...	2			2
To remove accumulation of refuse	24	2		24
To clear choked water-course	3			3
To repair defective kitchen range	8			6
To disinfest premises of vermin	30			28
To drain water off cellar	1			1
To remove insanitary hen-houses etc.	5			5
To provide sashcords	15		3	13
To clean dirty W.C's & urinals	4			4
To provide ventilated food store	12		1	9
To provide air grate	6		2	6
To provide ventilation	4	1		1
To repair defective fire-place	16		6	15
To provide water supply ...	1			
To repair defective frying range	1			1
To stop putting soot on waste land	1			1
To clean dirty house	1			1
To stop using premises to store ice-cream	1			1
To stop putting dead dogs on tip	1			1
To repair defective gutting shed	1			1
To provide a refrigerator ...	1			1
To stop throwing excreta over wall	1			1
CARRIED FORWARD	2279	61	362	2041

APPENDIX VIII (Continued).

Nature of Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
BROUGHT FORWARD	2279	61	362	2041
To stop keeping fish among potatoes	1			1
To clean oil from cars in street	1			1
To stop putting liquid filth in ashbins	1			1
To clean garden and stop offensive smell	1			1
To stop keeping fish in house	1			1
To stop using garage for sleeping apartment	1			1
To stop cockerels from causing nuisance....	1			1
To repair insanitary school conveniences	9			9
To repair defective paving ...	74	2	12	65
To repair W.C., and coal-house doors	27		6	23
To repair miscellaneous wood-work ...	30		6	25
Insanitary sink benching	24	1	4	23
To repair defective flooring ...	19		1	18
To repair defective bay window	3			3
To renew back door gate	12	1	2	12
To repair defective window frames	19		4	19
Breach of Milk & Dairies Order 1926 ...	105			104
Breach of the Housing Act, 1935	2			2
Breach of Shops Act, 1934 ...	43	4	3	41
Breach of Foods Order, 1921	1			
Breach of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901 ...	95	1	3	95
Breach of Slaughter House bye-laws ...	17			17
Breach of the Meat Regulations, 1924 ...	13			11
Breach Tents, Vans, & Sheds Bye-laws ...	9			9
Breach of the Milk Special Designations Order, 1936	1			1
TOTALS ...	2790	70	403	2525

APPENDIX IX.

Nuisances, Housing & Re-visits	....	....	5825
Visits to Drainage Work	....	....	1052
Factories and Workshops	....	....	2152
Slaughter Houses	....	....	1172
Visits to Meat and Food Shops	....	....	2455
Visits to Railway Station	....	....	550
Visits to take Milk Samples	....	....	206
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	....	....	433
Restaurant Kitchens & Cafes	....	....	494
Tents, Vans & Sheds	....	....	38
Offensive Trades	....	....	47
Visits to Fish Stalls	....	....	30
Places of Public Entertainment	....	....	34
Elementary Schools	....	....	30
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops	....	....	750
Ice Cream Factories and premises	....	....	121
Refuse Tips	....	....	450
Visits to Refuse Collectors	....	....	258
Visits to Sweepers beats & Promenades	....	....	293
Visits for Overcrowding Survey, Visitors Permits, and Measurements	....	....	7434

